

EMIST and DRUGGIST

JULY 18, 1942



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

Founded 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

3 2 5 8
XXXXVIII

JULY 18, 1942

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

Future supplies of
DRUGS depend upon
the economical use of
COAL . . .



HELP THE COUNTRY . . . STABILISE SUPPLIES

SPACE GIVEN BY BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO. LTD...LONDON.E.6.

Index to Advertisers pp. 5 & 6

EUTHYMOL

and the Pharmacist



Chemists perform a vital National service. They comprise a highly important part of the machinery for maintaining the nation's health: the medical profession unhesitatingly relies upon them to dispense prescriptions accurately. They are authorities on toilet preparations as well as drugs, and their opinion is always worth attention. For over forty years they have been recommending

Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE

The letters M.P.S. stand for "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society" and signify that the holder is a registered, qualified chemist. The important place occupied by him in the maintenance of health. Your attention is drawn to the fact that the M.P.S. is a recognized authority on all matters relating to the health of the community.

Advertisements such as these are now appearing in well-known periodicals. In view of the Memorandum to the Beveridge Committee, they should be helpful in stimulating a wider appreciation of the services that pharmacists are rendering to the community

Parke, Davis & Co.
50 Beak St. W. I.

Milton Bulletin No. 5

DO NOT DISPLAY 'MILTON' IN THE WINDOW

Now that Milton Antiseptic is no longer packed in cartons owing to paper restrictions, bottles should not be displayed in windows where they are exposed to the direct rays of the Sun. Milton is stabilised by a special process which ensures the retention of its effective strength for several years, and is packed in bottles which provide adequate protection from normal daylight and ordinary artificial lighting. Shelf or counter display under these conditions is therefore permissible.

For window display a range of attractive showcards, including realistic reproductions of Milton bottles, is still available. A supply of these showcards suitable for making an effective window display will be sent to any chemist on request, but if they are not sent out automatically with orders a request should be made when ordering if cards are required for the bonus display.

Chemists are asked to retain cards for future displays, as when stocks are exhausted no further supplies will be available.

—OR MILTON DENTURE POWDER

In view of its nature Milton Denture Powder should never be displayed in or out of cartons in the direct rays of the Sun. Showcards featuring this product are at present available and should be requisitioned at the same time as cards for Milton Antiseptic.

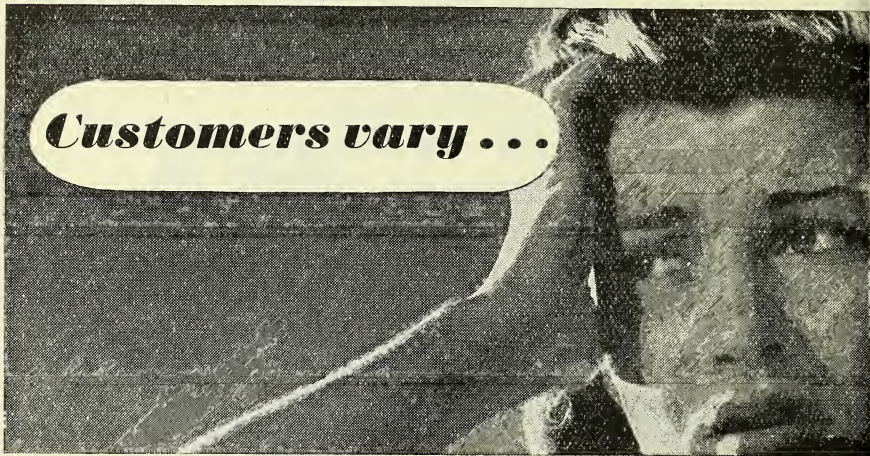
MILTON ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT AND PANACEL OINTMENT

(Belle Isle Laboratories, Ltd.) should not be displayed in the direct rays of the Sun. Showcards are also available for these products.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

Milton Antiseptic Ltd., Chapel Lane, Sands, High Wycombe, Bucks

What unusual opportunities the pharmacist has for studying human nature! A continuous stream of customers reveal themselves to his keen perception by their purchases, their half-confidences, their hopes and fears . . .



Customers vary . . .

HEADING FOR A BREAK - DOWN—you can see it in her face. Working long hours on munitions; looking after an invalid mother as well; worrying about her boy in Africa. It's all too much for her. She "thinks she needs tonic." Well, that is something you can very quickly do for her. But what not at the same time a sustained course of Benger's every night, to give her restful sleep, to soothe the nerves (of her stomach), and to build up her strength. She reads that advice in Benger advertisements in every magazine she picks up, but a word from you would go a long way.

**. . . but you can invariably
sell them —————**

BENGER'S

**90% of your customers need Benger's
and are being educated to ask for it.**

BENGER'S LTD. HOLMES
CHAPEL, CHESHIRE.

Crookes'

HALIBUT LIVER OIL

New Standard Bonus Parcels

The "mixed" parcels previously supplied have been abandoned in favour of "straight dozens" of the various packings of both oil and capsules. This will obviate the stock difficulties associated with the "mixed" orders in last year's offer and will greatly facilitate despatch and transport.

Owing to supply difficulties the "25 capsules" pack has been entirely discontinued but the "100 capsules" pack is again available. The "oil" packs remain as formerly.

We must RESERVE THE RIGHT to restrict the number of parcels supplied to any one establishment and thereby, as far as possible, ensure fair distribution.

TERMS OF SUPPLY:

- 1 Bonus in kind will be allowed only when one or more standard parcels G, H, J, K, L, M are ordered.
- 2 The order must be accompanied by cash. No pro-forma invoices can be issued.
- 3 Orders for broken parcels or unaccompanied by cash will not be entitled to bonus in kind.
- 4 Bonus in kind cannot be allowed on any other Halibut Oil Products.



CROOKES' HALIBUT LIVER OIL Standard Parcels of Drops or Capsules only

PARCEL G = 1 DOZEN 12 x 15 c.c. 5/- Drops Less 25%	Bonus 1	Sell 5/-	£ s. d. 3 0 0 15 0 2 5 0 4 6
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£2 0 6
PARCEL H = 3 DOZEN 36 x 5 c.c. 2/- Drops Less 25%	3	2/-	3 12 0 18 0 2 14 0 5 5
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£2 8 7
PARCEL J = 1 DOZEN 12 x 30 c.c. 9/- Drops Less 25%	1	9/-	5 8 0 1 7 0 4 1 0 8 1
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£3 12 11
PARCEL K = 6 DOZEN 72 x 5 c.c. 2/- Drops Less 25%	12	2/-	7 4 0 1 16 0 5 8 0 10 10
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£4 17 2
PARCEL L = 1 DOZEN 12 x 100 Capsules Less 25%	1	8/6	5 2 0 1 5 6 3 16 6 7 8
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£3 8 10
PARCEL M = 3 DOZEN 36 x 100 Capsules Less 25%	3	8/6	15 6 0 3 16 6 11 9 6 1 3 0
" 10% *Amount of cash with order			*£10 6 6

COLLOSOL IODINE & BLACK-CURRENT PASTILLES

A limited quantity of parcels only available.

-NO BONUS IN KIND

STANDARD PARCEL	£ s. d.
36 x 2 oz. Boxes - - -	2 5 0
Less 25% - - -	11 3
	1 13 9
10% - - -	3 5
	1 10 4
Plus Purchase Tax 16½% - -	5 8
*Amount of cash with order - -	*£1 16 0

These Pastilles retail at 1s. 5d. per box, which price includes the addition of 2d. per box Purchase Tax.



Personal Daintiness

Personal daintiness and complete self-confidence as well as the solution of problems which have previously caused general nervous tension amongst women, follow the choice of Rendells Products for Feminine Hygiene. This important subject is objectively discussed in Nurse Drew's booklet "Hygiene for Women" — free from any chemist.

NURSE DREW, VICTORIA HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1

RENDELLS
PRODUCTS

FOR FEMININE HYGIENE

APPROVED BY DOCTORS
SOLD BY CHEMISTS




Be guided by NURSE DREW

Every woman knows the familiar face of Nurse Drew. Women's magazines, national newspapers and periodicals of every kind carry Rendells announcements regularly. Display Rendells show material prominently and share in the wide-spread demand for Rendells products.

Rendells

PRODUCTS

FOR FEMININE HYGIENE

FOR RELIEVING PAIN

SECOND ONLY TO MORPHINE IN EFFICIENCY
BUT WITHOUT MORPHINE'S DISADVANTAGES

VERAMON is invaluable in the treatment of pain of all kinds, no matter what the cause. Within half an hour it produces analgesia lasting from 4-6 hours.

VERAMON does not affect the heart, the respiratory, renal or alimentary systems; is free from hypnotic action and need not interfere with the normal occupation of the patient. It does not lead to habituation.

PACKINGS: Tubes of 10 tablets of 6 grains. Bottles of 100, 250 and 500 tablets. Powder in bottles of 1 oz.

VERAMON

(Barbitone-Amidopyrine Compound)

PRODUCT OF

BRITISH SCHERING

BRITISH SCHERING LIMITED
185-190, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

Associated Companies:

British Schering Research Laboratories Ltd., Alderley Edge, Cheshire; British Schering Manufacturing Laboratories, Ltd., Pendleton, Lancs.

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TWO LUNAR CAUSTIC PENCILS WORTH YOUR ATTENTION



British Pat. No. 497604

The "NOSHOK" (Rubber Set)
Practically Unbreakable
4/9 doz.



The "GLASEPTO"
In Glass Container
3/3 doz.

BOTH STURDY, RELIABLE, AND AVAILABLE

STYPTIC PENCILS are a difficult problem.

Try our "CUCKOO" 2 in. long. Neatly carded, 2/6 doz.

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ESTABLISHED 1891

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The 'Clinbritic' Vaccine Bottle

Patent No. 492200

MADE IN WOOD'S ALKALI FREE AMBER or WHITE GLASS



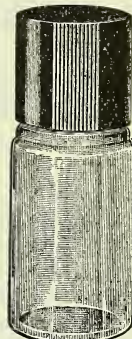
Assembly Details



A new type of Multiple injection "vaccine" bottle which possesses several points of interest and offers a very near approach to the ideal. No Wiring is necessary, and there is no distortion or bursting of the rubber cap even at pressures up to 50 lbs.

The india rubber vaccine cap, of special design, is protected by a screw bakelite cap, and provision is made for maintaining the sterility of the outside surface of the vaccine cap. No manipulation whatever is required after sterilization.

Samples. Prices and Full Details on Request



Completed

Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.
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Sovereign Remedies

Outstanding efficacy is the sole assurance of satisfactory sales. This unquestionable truth is seen in the unrelenting demand for Veno, Eno and Thermogene Products. The public estimate of these sovereign remedies is massailable. So—show them! Carry ample stocks! Order ahead! Protect yourself against delay in deliveries and sudden demands due to circumstances beyond our control. And if you need display material kindly write at once to the

VENO DRUG CO. LTD.

CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER 16

We believe in SPECIALIZATION because—

COX

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SPECIALISTS

in the manufacture of

PILLS AND TABLETS

Manufacturing Chemists

for **103 YEARS**

SPECIALIZATION makes for Perfection . . .

DRUGS

· GALENICALS ·
PATENTS · TABLETS · SUNDRIES
· VETERINARY MEDICINES ·

'OWN NAME'
PACKED
SPECIALITIES

HOLIDAYS

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull, beg to advise their customers that, owing to very serious depletion of staff, they have been compelled to make different arrangements with their employees for Holidays this year, and have decided to close their Works from Saturday, July 25, to Monday, August 3 inclusive, reopening again on Tuesday, August 4.

During this period only very urgent medical orders will be attended to by a skeleton staff retained for the purpose.

They will be obliged if their friends will anticipate their wants as far as possible, to avoid delay and inconvenience.

**LOFTHOUSE &
SALTMER LTD
... HULL**

UNIQUE APPARATUS establishes supremacy

NEW CREAM FIXATIVE FOR DENTURES

FIXATIVE USED	HOLDING TIME RATIO
Dentessive Cream Fixative	640
Powder Type Fixative D	215
Powder Type Fixative C	170
Powder Type Fixative B	100
Powder Type Fixative A	100

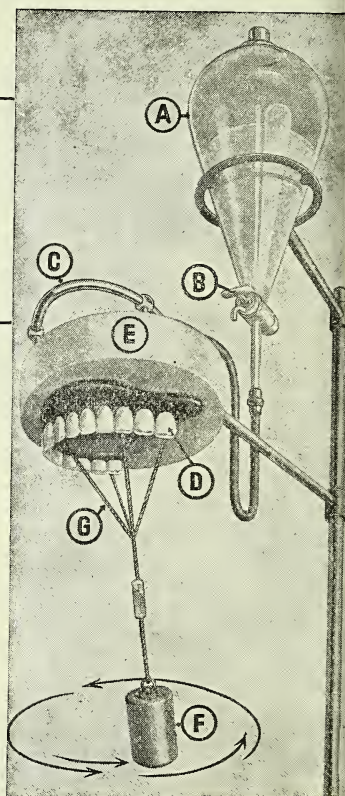
Dentessive Cream held the weighted denture in place nearly three times as long as the most effective powder type preparation.

This device was evolved to determine the comparative adhesive strength of Dentessive Cream fixative with other well-known fixatives. While not completely duplicating mouth conditions, it provides reasonably realistic conditions which can be duplicated for each test.

A cast made to simulate the supporting jaw was so mounted that *the only support between denture and cast was the adhesive under test*. A weight of over a pound hung from the denture was swung throughout each test to simulate stress and torsion of mastication. The action of mouth fluids was simulated by bathing assembly in artificial saliva at a constant rate of flow.

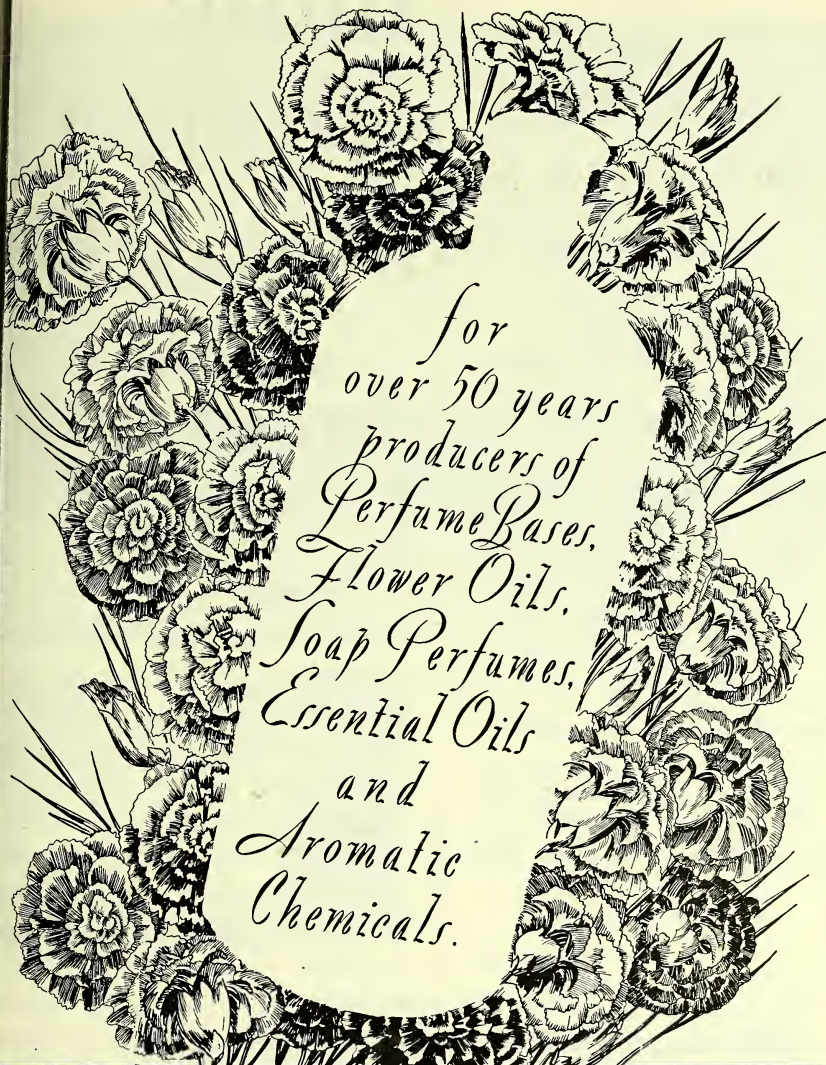
Specimens of adhesives used were each applied to the denture exactly as directed in the manufacturer's printed instructions accompanying each fixative. Each fixative was used in turn as the *sole support* of the weighted denture. Duration of retention was measured from time denture was put in place until it pulled loose from cast. Tests were repeated many times and the order in which the fixatives were used was changed for each series of tests. The average of all tests on each adhesive was taken as the measure of holding time for that product. These averages, expressed as a holding time ratio, are shown in the table above and demonstrate the vastly superior adhesive strength of Dentessive.

DON S. MOMAND LTD., 10/15, CHITTY STREET,
LONDON, W.1 Sole Distributors for Dentessive Ltd.



KEY TO "SWINGING WEIGHT"
TESTING APPARATUS

- A Container holding artificial saliva.
- B Regulating cock controlling flow of saliva.
- C Feed line ensuring equal distribution of artificial saliva.
- D Position of Denture during tests.
- E Cast to simulate supporting jaw.
- F Swinging weight to create stress and torsion of mastication.
- G "Drag lines" insuring equal distribution of weight pull on seated denture.



for
over 50 years
producers of
Perfume Bases,
Flower Oils,
Soap Perfumes,
Essential Oils
and
Aromatic
Chemicals.

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(ENGLAND) LTD.

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OF
ANIMAL ORIGIN



Chemist Counter Lines

ARMOUR'S FLAVOURED JUNKET
GLANOID CALF'S FOOT JELLY
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A FULL RANGE OF GLANDULAR
PRODUCTS PREPARED FROM FRESH
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AMPOULES, TABLETS, LIQUIDS
AND CAPSULES

available in Package Form
or Bulk Containers

Also PEPSIN all strengths

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both Bacteriological
and Commercial

ADRENALIN B.P. 1932
(Pure)

PANCREATIN U-S-P

OX GALL **Inspissated**
Powdered
Purified

BILE SALTS POWDER

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Armour Laboratories
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'Phone
Kelvin 3661

Grams
"Armosata-Phone," London

more women at work-

increased
TAMPAX
Regd. Trade Mark
demand

War has brought a more strenuous life for many thousands of women. Naturally that is bringing an ever widening interest in Tampax; sanitary protection worn internally becomes a necessity as well as a convenience. This means something more than a temporary sales increase. Every new Tampax sale starts a regular demand that will increase your turnover not only today but *after* the war as well. The supply situation is well in hand and orders are being dealt with in strict rotation.

TAMPAX TRADE TERMS **(P.A.T.A. Prices)**

Packets of 3. Wholesale 5/3 doz. Retail 7d. packet
" " 10. " 15/9 " " 1/9 "

Sole Distributors, **SPLENDOR LTD.**, 5 Beakmarket Hill,
Nottingham, & 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

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TABLETS & PILLS



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Also... AMPOULES · EMULSIONS · EXTRACTS
INFUSIONS · OINTMENTS · SUPPOSITORIES.
PROPRIETARY AND OWN FORMULA PILLS AND TABLETS

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PIFCO

INFRA-RED & RADIANT HEAT

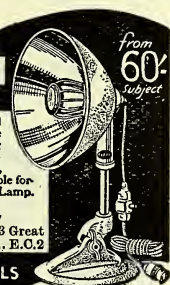
Lamp

Lost holidays, extra working hours and more worries take toll on health. The benefits of Infra-Red Rays in combating "nerves" and treating such ills as Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica, etc., are making big demands for this simple for-the-home Infra-Red and Radiant Heat Lamp. Take your share of this business.

Write for fullest particulars to-day

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DEFEATS THE WINTER CHILLS



from 60° subject

Fragrant Tonic Hair Cream

— 'Makes the hair behave' —

Prepare your own supplies of this high-grade cream, easy to make-up, costs less than 1d. per oz. All materials available, also smart gold seal labels, B.P. Castor Oil, Agaragar, Gum Tragacanth, Emulsifying Wax, Beeswax, Ceresine Wax, Spermaceti, Bottles, Screw Caps and Corks. Send for list

BRICCAS LTD.

4 CAVENDISH PLACE, LONDON, W.1
Langham 1183

*The PERFECT
air-tight closure
for all containers*

'TRANSOTAPE'

CELLULOSE SELF-ADHESIVE TAPE

Samples & Prices from

JOHN GOSHERON & CO. LTD. Gayford Rd. LONDON W12

*It's AIRPROOF
DAMP-PROOF
and GERM-PROOF*

Makers of **COMPRESSED TABLETS**

for the Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade only

The DALES ASPIRIN COMPANY

PROPRIETOR
(H. A. TOLKIEN)

Output of Saccharin

and Aspirin Tablets sold for some months ahead

SILSDEN, Nr. KEIGHLEY, Yorks.



*The L.P.L.
Feeding Bottle Teats
and valves produced from
pure Latex*



They are:

- ★ TRANSPARENT ★ STRONG
- ★ DURABLE ★ TASTELESS
- ★ ODOURLESS

Each Teat is examined and sterilised before packing in cellophane envelopes. Obtainable from all wholesalers.

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37 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1

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RELIABLE

ELASTIC HOSIERY
SEAMED AND SEAMLESS

For special garments to measure
we give the best possible service

SURGICAL BELTS
TRUSSES AND SUNDRIES

50 years' service of
everything Surgical

SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.

Russell Street - NOTTINGHAM

Telephone No. 75903 Telegrams: Surgical Nottm.

It's no gamble to stock

TOWN TALK

because 15,000,000 women read

TOWN TALK SILVER

advertisements each month

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May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL:
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Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO., MANCHESTER, 10

THE MENACE OF MOTHS MUST BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY NOWADAYS

MOTHAKS advertisements in daily and weekly papers and women's magazines all show the simple way to overcome the threat of clothes ruination by moths.

MOTHAKS

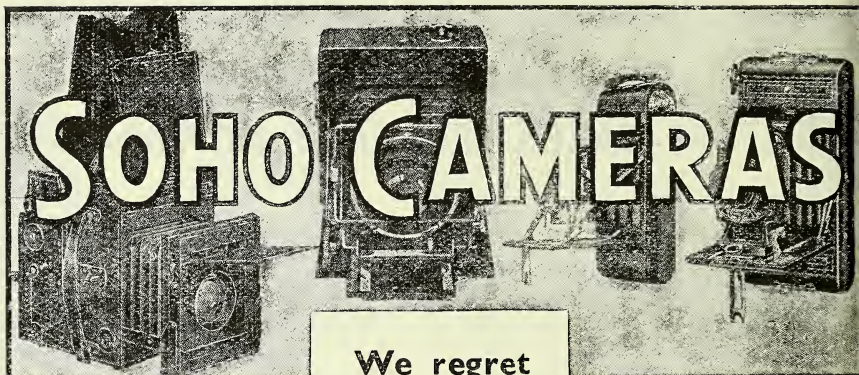
PREVENT ALL DAMAGE BY MOTHS

The demand for MOTHAKS is greater than ever before. If your order suffers slight delay, please bear with us a little. War conditions do not permit peace-time flexibility in production and despatch, but any delay will not be long sustained.

THOMPSON & CAPPER WHOLESALE LTD.
5a SPEKE HALL ROAD, LIVERPOOL 19

Telephone: Hunts Cross 1321

Telegrams: " Sanitas, Liverpool "



SOHO CAMERAS

We regret

that it is not possible to offer supplies of Soho Cameras, which range from the world's best "Soho Reflex" to the latest and most popular folding pocket camera, the "Soho Myna."

Our plans for post-war trade embrace a range of new Soho models which will show big advances on the famous Soho Cameras of the past, and a complete service of accessories.

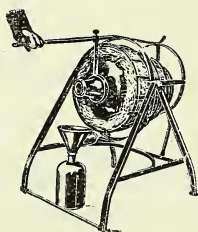
SOHO LTD., COLHAM MILL ROAD, WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX
(Branch of A. Kershaw & Sons, Ltd.)

CARBOY STAND AND TILTER

For drawing off small quantities of Acids from Carboys.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

**LEIGH & SONS
METAL WORKS**
Orlando St., BOLTON



USED TEA CHESTS, CARTON WOOD BOXES GUM TAPE

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Artists in the Production of Fine Labels

**Specialists in the
Design & Printing
of Medical & Toilet
Labels — Send for
Free Sample Ranges**



The year 1912 marked the first centenary of the firm, which had grown from a modest shop in the Farringdon Market into a business which included five establishments in London, a branch at Manchester, and a Herb Garden at Carshalton in Surrey.

This was the reward of sound management and unremitting service to the needs of the trade and placed the business in a strong position to enter the more difficult years that lay immediately ahead.

Potter & Clarke Ltd.
 1812 1942

0-64 Artillery Lane, London, E.1. 77 Dantzic St., Manchester, 4.

Phone: BISHopsgate 4761 (6 lines)
 Grams: HOREhound, Phone, London

Phone: BLACKfriars 8734.
 Grams: HOREhound, Manchester

BOTTLES

● OUR 3 Factories are working to full capacity and we are doing our utmost to supply all our customers on an equitable basis. Deliveries of all our regular bottles are being maintained and our customers will, we hope, realise that every effort is being made to assist them under the abnormal difficulties now obtaining.



LAX & SHAW LTD

Restricted output limits the number of moulds we are now able to use, so that it does not necessarily follow that all the designs now illustrated are available to buyers.

Reg. Office: ALBERT GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS, 10
THREE FACTORIES: ALBERT, CLARENCE, DONISTHORPE
LONDON OFFICE: 29 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4

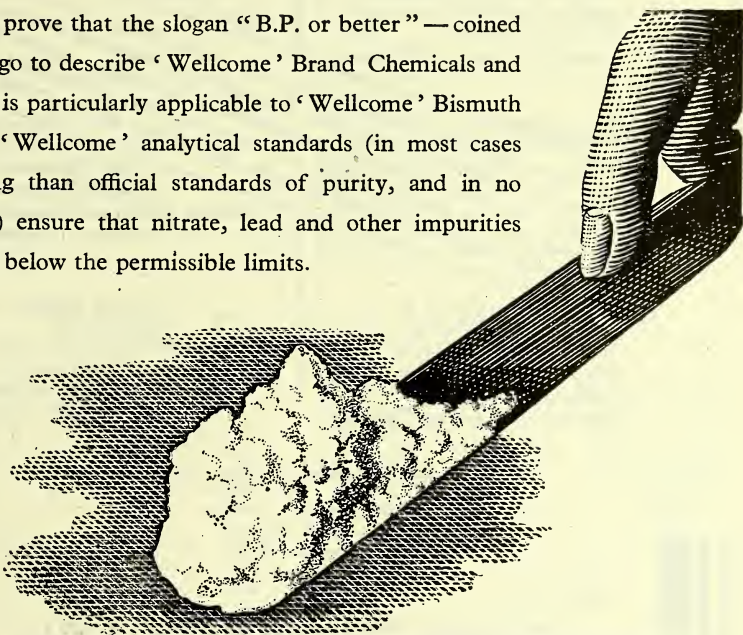
Telephone: 21568 (2 lines)
Telegrams: Feeders Phone Leeds

‘WELLCOME’ BRAND

BISMUTH CARBONATE

...ensing experience with this outstanding product is sufficient
convince every user of its smooth whiteness, ready suspensi-
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mid Phosphate in Bread.—The Ministry of Food has issued a general licence authorising bakers to use a certain substance (e.g. calcium phosphate and acetic acid) in the manufacture of national bread, where necessary to regulate the acidity of bread in hot weather.

Sanitary Towels to be Imported.—Faced with complaints of inability to purchase sanitary towels, the Ministry of Supply has made arrangements to import leading foreign brands, and the Association of Sanitary Towel Manufacturers has agreed to act as distributing agents for the country. Distribution will be made through normal channels, and any wholesaler who obtains supplies from a member of the Association and has not received a circular on this subject should apply to the Association giving names of members with whom he has an account. Wholesalers and retailers are asked to co-operate so that supplies can reach the public as quickly as possible.

Members of the Association are: Arthur Berton, Ltd.; Cellucotton Products, Ltd.; the Cellusan Co., Ltd.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.; Henry Franc & Lauder, Ltd.; the Hosezene Co., Ltd.; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd.; St. Andrew Mills, Ltd.; Sashena, Ltd.; and Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd. Correspondence should be addressed to the Association, Charford Mills, Birmingham, 8.

Control of Barley.—A new Control and Maximum Prices Order for barley came into force on July 15, and it applies to Great Britain only. The Order provides for control of sales of all home-grown barley, including malting barley, and fixes maximum prices on such sales, other than for use as seed. Except under licence, the use for any other purpose of barley purchased for seed is prohibited. Approved buyers and licensed "ultimate users," including food manufacturers, may buy malting barley from growers.

"Mass Vaccination" at Glasgow.—Following unusually numerous vaccinations in Glasgow, the demand for vaccination shields is reported to be greater than local chemists can readily meet.

Eire Pharmacists' Wine Licences.—Replying to a question in the Dail recently, the Eire Minister for Finance stated that licences to sell intoxicating liquor were held by 212 chemists in the State.

Golf at Manchester.—The Manchester Chemists' Golfing Society met at Chorlton Golf Club on July 8 to compete for a prize presented by E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd. The winner was H. Brindle, with H. Heavers second.

Degrees for Pharmacists.—Two Northern Ireland pharmacists, Messrs. Norman Calvert Cooper, Lurgan, and James Matchett Wilson, Belfast, received the degree of Bachelor of Science (Pharmaceutics), with second-class honours, at the graduation ceremony held at Queen's University, Belfast, on July 8.

St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society.—Representatives from most vocational branches, including pharmacy, attended the recent annual congress of St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society. Papers were read by Very Rev. Father A. Gwynn and the Very Rev. Father J. Doherty. In response to the papers, Mr. A. Holmes spoke on behalf of the Pharmacy Branch.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.—The Association officers for the coming year were elected at a council meeting held recently. They are: *President*, Mr. A. E. Thorpe; *Vice-presidents*, Messrs. E. Berry, M.Sc., and W. Edwards; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. V. Tyler; *Social Secretary*, Mr. J. H. Franklin; *Secretary*, Mr. T. Miller. Officers of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society are: *Chairman*, Mr. H. Brindle, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. H. Steinman; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. V. Tyler; *Secretary*, Mr. T. Miller.

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association.—At the annual meeting of the Association held recently the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. H. Walsh; *Vice-presidents*, *Senior*, Mr. L. H. Teare; *Junior*, Mr. E. C. Thonger; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. W. Mann; *Librarian*, Mr. E. R. Withell; *Auditors*, Messrs. J. J. Linthorn and A. E. Southerton; *Secretary*, Mr. D. J. Rushton. Mr. W. Martin remains *Chairman* of the National Pharmaceutical Union Branch and Mr. Walsh continues in office for the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Chemists and Retail Concentration.—a meeting of the executive of the National Traders' Association held in Liverpool, July 1, Councillor W. J. Tristram, Liverpool (a member of the Executive, National Pharmaceutical Union) pointed out to chemists were in a rather different position from other small retail shops. So far, he had had to close down through shortage of materials, though some had ceased to function through shortage of staff at national service calls.

Eire Herb Campaign.—The campaign inaugurated by the National Agriculture and Industrial Development Association, Dublin, for the collection of herbs, leaves, roots, barks, etc., in Eire for medicinal manufacturing purposes has been very successful. The Association received over 4,000 inquiries, and distributed some 5,000 pamphlets. School teachers took up the scheme enthusiastically, and in many centres storage for the herbs collected was offered rent-free. Until recently all herbs collected in Eire were exported to Britain. The supplies will now be utilised by the distilling industries to be established in Limerick and Kilkenny.

Infant Foods Under the Sector Scheme.—The Ministry of Food has issued a leaflet (DP 1369A) giving a revised version of the sector scheme of food distribution. The scheme will apply to anything used as food or for drink, other than water, with few exceptions; these include aerated waters, biscuits, chemicals (other than baking powder, cream powder and aerated powder), chocolate and sugar confectionery, fruit juices and cordials in bottles, sugar, milk, substances recommended as medicines within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, mineral waters, sugar and dulcin, and yeast. Chemists will have noted with some concern that infant and invalid foods are not included in the list of exceptions. As the scheme stands at present it would appear that if a manufacturer or first-hand distributor wishes to supply a retailer in any sector, he must have approved premises or arrangements in that sector. Chemists either buy standard parcels of infant and invalid food direct from the manufacturers or order them along with other lines from druggists' sundries houses. Thus in certain areas it may mean that a manufacturer must set up depôts in various areas or, if approved arrangements cannot be made, a wholesaler may have to transmit the chemicals in order for food to another supplier.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Risk Possibility

In the closing sentences of your editorial on pp. 41-42 you write: "... if [circumstances indicated] the dispensing of insured persons is undertaken at hospital or at pharmacies specially set up for this purpose the practice of pharmacy will almost non-existent in present-day pharmacies." This is a matter of such vital importance that I venture to draw further attention to it. How could a pharmacy be defined of dispensing be defined? I confess I do not know. The setting up of institutions by whatever name they might be called, as places for mass dispensing for financially insured persons would almost only foster the perfunctory habit of prescribing stock medicines. On turning to the excellent popular dictionary, I notice that a prescription is described as containing "Adjuvant or Auxiliary, Corrective, Vehicle or Excipient. It is obvious that some of these constituent elements are missing in certain present-day efforts at prescribing; and it is possible to visualise a campaign among insured persons for obtaining value for their money in the form of "pukka" prescriptions including all the ingredients. There is little doubt that we are experiencing a reaction from the multiple-prescribing of two or three generations ago. Where numerous ingredients are combined without due consideration, some may turn out to be inert and some incompatible with others: indeed, the "blunderbuss" metaphor hardly suffices here. A considerable number of modern medical practitioners, in their impatience with such a method, appear to have gone to the other extreme, regarding medicaments as of comparatively little value—perhaps, in the main, as placebos—and prescribing as a routine part of their routine. In the institutional examination of patients this attitude tends to become accentuated, and a prescription to be a mere makeweight thrown in with the diagnosis and the advice. I need not indicate the bearing of this state of affairs on the dispensing for which pharmacists train and qualify.

Coming Census

The announcement that the Ministry of Health is to make an order for the taking of a census of "retail and hospital pharmacy" (p. 45) is of interest. Under the heading quoted the Ministry presumably intends to include the unqualified as well as

the qualified persons engaged. It may be that the Pharmaceutical Society possesses an annual record of pharmacists classified according to occupation; but even if it does, the present abnormal conditions must make an accurate record of this kind virtually impossible. And the publication for general use of such an up-to-date record is desirable. I trust that the Ministry will be urged to include the staffs of manufacturing and wholesale houses, which comprise numerous pharmacists. It will be remembered that a section of Part II of the Society's Committee of Inquiry report, which appeared last December, was allotted to a summary of what was described as "Wholesale and Manufacturing Pharmacy"; and I see no reason why the obtaining of the relevant statistics from manufacturers and wholesalers should entail much additional work for the compilers of the census. Surely the staffs in the wholesale world are as truly "engaged in handling drugs and medical appliances" as are their contemporaries in retail employment.

Unusual Poisonings

As an analyst remarked at an inquest recorded on p. 28 of your last week's issue, fatal poisoning by sodium nitrite is rare in this country. As a point of detail, the "cases" in 1936 to which he referred appear as one case in the return of the Registrar-General for England and Wales. Several deaths from taking the nitrate of sodium have occurred since the first case was noted in 1904: as they were all accidental, it may be inferred that children were the victims. Some of the substances named in these annual reports are so unusual as to make us wonder what the actual dose was on each occasion. Examples, taken at random, are colza oil, eucalyptus oil, saffron, soap liniment, juniper oil, tartaric acid. In the early years of the returns proprietary pills of a laxative nature occasionally figured: it may be hoped that the naming of such substances has been dropped for good. A proper verdict in such a case would be "Death from hypercatharsis caused by an overdose of a laxative medicine." Going back further, at least one medical polemist of the early eighteenth century hinted, not very obscurely, that some of the patients of Dr. Thomas Dover, the originator of pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii, had been hurried into the next world by overdoses of his medicines.

Xrayser

TRADE NOTES

Nursery Food Supply Position.—An announcement in this issue by Bickiepegs, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, gives information as to which of their nursery-food specialities are in free and which in restricted supply.

Supplies Against Quota.—Keene's Laboratories, Ltd., 46 Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4, offer supplies of Perox-Chlor in 1-gall. jars, which may be resold by chemists provided it is set against the quota for retail sales of toilet preparations.

Orders Freely Accepted.—Pharmacists are notified by the Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Ltd., 72 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.3, that orders for P.R.I. gland tonic treatment can now be accepted for immediate delivery either direct or through wholesalers.

Medicated Soap and Ointment.—Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd., 3 Carmalt Gardens, Putney, London, S.W.15, direct attention to their Sphagnol series of peat medicated specialities, as supplied to the Prisoners of War Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Perfume Bases.—On another page are advertised the perfume bases, flower oils, soap perfumes, essential oils and aromatic chemicals manufactured by Polak & Schwarz (England), Ltd., 50 Great Cambridge Road, Enfield, Middlesex, who point out that they have specialised in such materials for over fifty years.

Advertising "Pull."—The Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd.), Park Royal, London, N.W.10, advise that all supplies of Collosol iodine and black-currant pastilles, advertised in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (p. 9), are exhausted. Orders received on Saturday morning absorbed all stocks.

A New Analgesic.—In our issue of July 4 (p. 6) we gave brief particulars of a new product manufactured by four British makers. Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., one of the makers, point out that all business communications for the company should be addressed to Hexagon House, Blackley, Manchester, 9, and not to their registered office at Slough.

Business Changes

MR. F. H. WEBB, M.P.S., who resigned the managing directorship of Wootton & Webb, Ltd., Luton and Harpenden, on

June 30, has taken over the proprietorship of the company's business at 82 High Street, Harpenden, Herts.

THE PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., has been granted a licence, under Location of Businesses Order, to transfer to Moorland Villas, Yelverton, the pharmacy of Mr. W. A. Roberts, Leg of Moorland Corner, Yelverton, which they received by agreement subject to its removal being sanctioned. The transfer will probably take place in August or September.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Alterations to Protected List.—*Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd.* Wine display orders value 54s. withdrawn.

A. Wander, Ltd. Alasil tablets. All existing sizes discontinued. New size containing ten tablets introduced. Prices: 1s. 9d., 15s. doz., tax 2s. 7½d. doz., inclusive retail price 1s. 11½d.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

THE report of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association for the quarter ended March 31 shows that supplies and exports were:—

SUPPLIES (in lb.)	EXPORTS (in lb.)
Zanzibar 6,113,560	To all destinations 6,695,811
Pemba 11,601,044	

Of the total supplies, 3,247,856 lb. pass through the Zanzibar market, 103,410 lb. through the Association's depot, and 14,363,338 lb. was offered to and purchased by the Association. Export destinations and quantities were:—

	Bales	lb.
America, North and South	33,309	4,663,511
United Kingdom ..	6,482	907,700
Bombay and Indian ports	5,155	721,430
All other destinations ..	2,877	403,150

In terms of standard bales (140 lb. per bale) supplies were 126,533, and exports 47,644 bales. Of the total exports the Association supplied 3,347,911 lb.

Stems.—Supplies of clove stems during the quarter were 5,130,398 lb.; for the three quarters of the seasonal year they were 8,264,608 lb.—about 21 per cent. of the clove harvest during the same period. The distillery absorbed 1,991,192 lb., and oil exports amounted to 178,398 lb. There was a slight falling off in the quality of Zanzibar stems from the high standard maintained during previous quarters. The United States is now showing interest in the oil markets.

COMPANY NEWS

TOILET TRADERS' SUPPLIES (BARLOW), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Wholesale perfumers, dealers in brushes, combs, toilet requisites, etc. Solomon Barlow and Renie T. Winsky, directors. R.O.: 58-62 Folgate Street, London, E.1.

G.P. PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business carried on by Ann Carol Beauty Products at 18a Clifton Street, London, W., by Dutton, Cry & Parker. George R. Dutton and Stanley F. Parker, directors.

ALLDER & Co. (HERBS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. To acquire the business of a wholesale herb merchant carried on by William G. Alder at Linslade, Bucks. William G., Mrs. E. A., and Marjorie Alder, directors. R.O.: 2 Waterloo Road, Linslade, Bucks.

JOHN DENT (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of chemist and optician carried on by Edith Dent and John E. Bird, as executors of the late John Dent, at 79 New Square and 3 West Bars, Chesterfield. Edith Dent, John E. Bird and Alexander V. Hart, M.P.S., directors.

ALFRED BISHOP, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists carried on by Alfred Bishop, Ltd. (in liquidation), 58 Spelman Street, Spitalfields. Alfred Oscar Bishop, Stanley H. Bersey, Frank Bishop and Arnold L. Bersey, directors. R.O.: 53 New Broad Street, London, C.2. (See also *C. & D.*, July 4, p. 7.)

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—Final dividend is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year (same as last year).

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.—Directors announce interim dividend for half-year ended June 30 of 8 per cent. actual, less income tax (same as last year).

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—Profit for 1941 amounted to £98,930, against £85,174 in 1940. Dividend to be paid on ordinary shares is 20 per cent. (against 10 per cent.); carried forward, £29,967 (£21,436).

J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD.—Profit for 1941 amounted to £57,572, against £14,912 in 1940. Dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is to be paid on ordinary shares for the year (*nil* last year). Carried forward, £5,477 (£5,030).

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less tax, has been paid on the 6s. 8d. cumulative participating preference shares for the six months to June 30, 1941. (See also *C. & D.*, July 11, p. 33.)

VITAMINS, LTD.—Net profit for year ended March 31 amounted to £38,279, against £26,656 in the previous year. £7,500 (against *nil*) is placed to general reserve. Directors recommend dividend of 25 per cent. for the year (same as previous year), carrying forward £9,416 (£9,612).

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—Net profit for year ended March 31 amounted to £622,784, against £629,110 in the preceding year. Two interim dividends of 10 per cent. have already been paid on the ordinary shares, and final dividend of 4 per cent. now recommended brings total to previous year's level of 24 per cent.

ENERGEN FOODS CO., LTD.—Profit for year ended March 31 amounted to £10,963, against £9,751 in the preceding year. £1,500 was allocated to tax reserve (against *nil*); £2,000 to reserve (£1,500); £1,000 to buildings reserve (*nil*); and £250 to provident fund (*nil*). Final dividend is 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.). £753 is carried forward (£477).

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.—A resolution that Winters' Chemists, Ltd., 69 Downs Road, London, E.5, should be voluntarily wound up was passed on June 30; Mr. Charles Mannifield, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, was appointed liquidator.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The partnership between Ethel E. Randell and David Hill Owen, manufacturing perfumers, 192 Reddings Lane, Hall Green, formerly at 34 Marshall Street, Birmingham, under the style of J. H. Gibbs & Son, was dissolved on June 27.

DELETED FROM REGISTER.—"The London Gazette," July 3, notifies that Camberwell Chemical Co., Ltd., and Stephens Pharmacy, Ltd., have been struck off the Register of Companies.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY.—Charles Alfred White, perfumery manufacturer, 1 Turpington Lane, Bromley, Kent. Hearing at the County Court, Scarbrook Road, Croydon, at 10.30 a.m. on August 25.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE MEETING

(Concluded from the C. & D., July 11, p. 37.)

The chairman asked what "respiratory" covered—the gland? Did it mean the gland hormones coming from some part of the respiratory organs of man, or that they were the food of the respiratory organ? This was a document put out to inform the lay reader of the nature of the preparation and he should have thought that the author of it knew at once what the words meant.

Prescriptions from Foreign Sources.—Mr. Morris said that the question was not so simple as that, because the chairman would recall that in the letter of April 27, 1942, sent by the respondents to the secretary of the Society, it was made clear that this book had been re-written. It said: "The booklet, 'Prescriptions from Abroad,' was compiled many years ago by Mr. A. N. Hancock, the superintendent of the company. All the prescriptions included in the book have been collected or obtained from foreign sources as indicated and the nomenclature adopted to describe their source is based upon information supplied at the time the prescriptions were acquired. These prescriptions have, of course invariably been subjected to examination and tests. It is true, moreover, that from time to time modifications have been introduced with the result that the original prescriptions has been altered. There is, however, nothing in Mr. Hancock's book which can fairly be said to be in the nature of an unjustifiable statement as to the effect of the medicine described. . . ." And later in the letter it was made clear that the book was written in order to—

The chairman: It says—"The object of the compilation was to convey to a lay reader the general idea of the treatment intended in relation to each preparation." And so as this was written for the lay reader I want to know what the author says "respiratory gland-hormones" means.

Mr. Morris said that, as the letter pointed out, reference was being made to an edition which since 1939 had not been circulated. After the war started it was decided to issue a new edition and that, without any check by their superintendent, it was printed and delivered. The book which was being now investigated was the edition which was re-written by some people or person connected with the advertising agency, and that book had not been in general circulation.

The chairman: Written by an advertising agency?

Mr. Morris: By some outside source, and, having regard to its being done at the outbreak of the war, the matter was not properly supervised, and the whole of that print remains undelivered at the Chingford dépôt of the company. And that is the explanation.

The chairman: The advertising agent was authorised to prepare a new edition of a medical treatise and introduced thirty or forty purely fictitious names. Was he authorised to do that?

Mr. Morris: There was not any authority to do that, according to my instructions. That was what, in fact, happened, according to my instructions.

The chairman: Then you cannot explain me what the lay reader was intended to understand from the words "respiratory gland hormones."

Mr. Morris: No, I cannot say what the author intended.

The chairman: We are told this book was for the lay reader, and if the author cannot say what the words mean why bother Professor Pickering any more?

Advertisements Contrasted with Book.—The cross-examination was continued, Professor Pickering stating in reply to Mr. Morris that in a collection of advertisements of medical preparations, there might be exaggeration of statement—he had not tested them—but he did not think there was substantial similarity with what occurred in the booklet "Prescription from Abroad." What he really objected to in the booklet was that there were so many meaningless pseudo-scientific terms, and he thought there were not so many in the advertisements. He did not object to references to hormones, autocoids, and vitamins in connexion with medical preparations. He objected to gland-minerals. He had not read Dr. Woolf's book. Mr. Morris made quotations from the book, showing that Dr. Woolf claimed to explain from clinical observation the fact that a glandular condition either caused or was the consequence of a certain physical condition.

The chairman: Are you making the point that this gentleman is of opinion that every illness we can suffer from is due to some glandular defect or disturbance, and can therefore be cured by proper dosage of the appropriate gland?—Mr. Morris: So far as the argument in that book and the clinical research shows, that is the theory. Professor Pickering, in reply to further questions by Mr. Morris, said there were several diseases that could be cured without going to the glands. A certain kind of anæmia could be cured by giving iron. The only glandular secretion said to be effective was thyroid in anæmia and everybody was familiar with liver extract in pernicious anæmia.

The chairman: Thyroid is given through the mouth?—Professor Pickering: Yes.—"And for what disease?"—"Anæmia."—"Do you see any reference to that in this booklet?"—"No. And then none of the hormones are mentioned by name."

Evidence of Purchasers.—Mr. F. C. Highfield, a Pharmaceutical Society's inspector, gave evidence that on March 19 he bought Phorman Brand Wafelets at the shop of Hancock & Co., 144 Fleet Street, E.C. On February 2 he wrote to Messrs. Hancock an order for 119 tablets for muscular debility and 135 tablets for chilblains, and asked for a copy of the booklet on glandular treatment. He got the tablets, but not the

et. The booklet was "Prescriptions from Abroad." Cross-examined, he said that he was a qualified chemist. The last occasion on which he called at the premises was a week ago. The young male assistant was unable to carry out the order and suggested sending to the home address of witness, which he gave, and he gave the name of Bardon.

Miss Margaret Dick, an agent of the Society, stated that on February 7, 1942, she wrote to Messrs. Hancock, Shortlands, for No. 107 Stomach and Kidney Treatment. On February 10 she received a bottle of tablets and certain literature, including "The Shadow of the Stork," "Rejuvenation," and "Prescriptions from Abroad." She had not asked for the two named booklets, but only for "Prescriptions from Abroad." On February 6 she went to 14 Fleet Street, E.C., and asked for Prescription 173. It was supplied and she paid 13s. 6d. She asked for a booklet called "Specialists' Prescriptions from Abroad for combating the ravages of Time," and it was supplied to her by the counter by a man. It had upon it the special Air Raid Precautions Edition." In cross-examination she said that she did not give any indication of whether she was single or married. She did not keep the envelope in which she received the literature. She thought that if it had been addressed other than "Miss" she would have noticed it.

Miss Marjorie Marrable stated that on February 3 she wrote to Messrs. Hancock, Shortlands, for No. 154 Treatment for Obesity, and a booklet on gland treatment and enclosed postal order for 5s. 6d. There was nothing to indicate that she was Mrs. or Miss, or anything. On February 7 she received a bottle of Tablets, Reducing Hormones, and enclosed in the package was some literature which included "Shadow of the Stork" and "Rejuvenation." She went on February 5 to 14 Fleet Street and asked for "Specialists' Prescriptions from Abroad," and it was handed to her over the counter by a man. It was marked "Air Raid Precautionary Edition." She also bought by post a bottle of Prescription 174 at the same time on being told that it was out of stock. She thought that the whole essence of her complaint was that she had been treated as Mrs. instead of Miss and received literature which should have gone to a married woman.

Case for Defendants.—Mr. Morris analysed the evidence. He pointed to the delay between the receipt by Mr. Barrett of the packet of literature unsolicited in September 1941, and his communication with the Society on March 14, 1942. Obviously his name had been mentioned by somebody to Hancocks, but as he was not present the respondents were barred from asking him any questions which might have cleared up the matter. It was somewhat odd also that the two young ladies did not produce the envelopes in which they received the communications, but he did not suggest anything improper. That no other complaints had been raised was significant. It might well be that some few copies of the later edition of "Prescriptions from Abroad" got out,

because it was very similar to the former, through some junior assistant or packer becoming confused. When dealing with any branch of medicine which was new one ran the risk of being accused of being a quack or unorthodox. About the glandular theory we were conservative, but it was not so in other countries, and Dr. Woolf, who was undoubtedly a learned man, had made it quite clear, whatever orthodox medicine might say, that glandular secretions did affect the whole body. Glandular preparations were now being prepared and dispensed for a great variety of illnesses. Stimulants and aphrodisiacs might be taken without any improper motive, and someone would engineer the supply. Professor Pickering had criticised the prescriptions as worthless, though he had never seen them. The proper course would have been to have obtained the preparations, examined and analysed them, and then expressed an opinion as to their possession or not of therapeutic qualities. No allegation that they were harmful had been made. The attack that was being made was not so much on the preparations as against the attempt of the respondent to exploit a new branch of medicine to his advantage. So long as he did not mislead it was no offence. As to the Society's recommendation that there should not be advertisements concerning sexual weakness, it came rather badly when one looked at the "Pharmaceutical Journal" for the current week, and found there in large type a reference to menstrual irregularities. If the Society put the pages of its own journal as a shop window for these things it was very difficult to know where the line could be drawn. It was really a matter of taste. Assuming that Messrs. Hancock & Co. had been rather too blatant no complaint had been made, and that was the measure of public opinion. If the Society had had complaints about the way in which this business, established 108 years ago, was conducted there would be some justification for the proceedings. He hoped that the Committee would say that these people had not failed in their trust to their profession, but that even if they might have been indiscreet or unwise, they had not been untrue or dishonourable. After this full inquiry, if there was found to have been any violation of the strict standards of the profession, they would take very great care in any steps they took in future to see that no article of the code of professional conduct of the Society should be offended. He asked that they should not be penalised in any way. Having regard to the whole of the explanation they had set out in the letter of April 27, and the fact that it was sent immediately after the complaint was received, he did not propose to call Mr. Hancock or any evidence, and should rely entirely upon the explanation of the letter.

The chairman: We shall have to consider very carefully the shorthand writer's transcript both of the evidence and the arguments, and we hope we shall be able to give our decision when the Committee next meet.

[The Committee's decision, it is understood, will be given on July 29.]

WAR'S EFFECTS ON PHARMACY

At a well-attended meeting held by the combined Plymouth Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and National Pharmaceutical Union, recently, Mr. Mallinson gave a talk on "The Effects of the War on Pharmacy." Starting with the N.P.U. itself, Mr. Mallinson stated it was affected by shortage of staff. Their stocktaking men, for instance, had joined the Forces, and the outside service had had to be discontinued, though the inquiries, legal, and advice sections were still functioning, and he urged chemists to use them more. The N.P.U. War Distress Fund had been of immense service and aid to pharmacists who had been driven out of business by the war. Much work had been done by the local Pharmaceutical War Committees. Their suggestions and resolutions had been adhered to as much as possible by the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee.

Members had to bear in mind that the powers of these committees were limited; they could only retain a man if his retention was necessary for the health of the public. Another effect of the war had been that the shortage of goods in other trades had caused a tendency to "cash in" on pharmacy goods. This had been checked, to some extent, by the Location of Businesses Order. Mr. Mallinson wished next to speak about, and greatly deplored, he stated, a tendency towards the lowering of business morality. Through abuses they had lost concessions under the purchase tax, and especially under the Limitation of Supplies Order. He appealed to members to have nothing to do with "black market" articles.

Post-war Prospects

As regards the future, there were ideas for a State Medical Service after the war. The Government had instituted the Beveridge committee on the medical social services. He wanted to disillusion any pharmacist who thought that pharmacy had anything to gain from a public health service. If the Government took over the supply of medicines, they would only do so through their own depôts. There would be no business in proprietary medicines. There were also the wholesalers and manufacturers as well as the individual pharmacist. Would the Government take them all over? It was not practicable. The Government could only take over the dispensing service, which would probably mean one senior

pharmacist and a dozen pharmacists under him at a small salary. This was no advantage to pharmacists. The doctors support a public medical service, so long as the private practices were protected. The pharmacist must do the same.

Lack of raw materials had prevented manufacturers from supplying everything they would like. Further, three to four thousand shops of the small trader type had closed down since the war started; and therefore the non-C.F. manufacturer was more dependent on the pharmacist than before. This was only while the war lasted. After the war there was only one weapon—the C.F. scheme.

Discussion

MR. YEATES inquired if pharmacy could not make its voice heard more if it had fighting fund, similar to doctors, railwaymen and miners. MR. MALLINSON replied that there were two ways of using a Fund: by propaganda and/or getting chemists' candidates into Parliament. Propaganda was expensive and ineffective; similarly, creating a Parliamentary party was expensive. A third way was to approach existing Members of Parliament and, if favourable, pay them retaining fees to keep an eye on pharmaceutical matters; this again, he thought, was expensive.

MR. SEARLE called attention to the fact that many pharmacists had been called up, some of whom would not return to pharmacy. Had pharmacy reached its saturation point and would it then commence a decline, particularly with reference to the N.P.U.? MR. MALLINSON stated the N.P.U. had now 93.4 per cent. membership. He agreed the premises taken over by companies and co-operatives were lost to the N.P.U., but during the last twenty years more chemists' businesses had been opened than closed, and hence the value of business conducted through chemists had increased and he did not fear depletion after the war. He did not think any harm would be done if there were less qualified. They had unfortunately been suffering from a surplus.

MR. LEWIS wished to know how Woolworth's stood under the Retail Businesses Order. MR. MALLINSON said that Messrs Woolworth argued that, since they had sold medicines before they were entitled to increase the range. The Order stated that if a "substantial proportion" of the business was such as was done before the Order came

force, it could be continued. The U. had taken this up with the Board of Trade. They had sent a retail price list, Class 42, a proprietary medicines list, a sundries list. This gave a chemist an average of 5-6,000 articles in stock, of which a "substantial proportion" was considered to be 3-4,000, and asked the Board of Trade what proportion of these were Messrs. Woolworth were selling. The final decision was with the Board of Trade. It was pleased to note that where Messrs. Woolworth had advertised for chemists they had had no replies; the local retail trade committees had been immediately notified of Messrs. Woolworth's action. MR. HARVEY inquired what was the penalty for signing the C.F. form and not keeping the contract. MR. MALLINSON: Similar to the P.A.T.A.: stoppage of supplies. One has to remember that a C.F. manufacturer limits his business to 15,000

outlets. A non-C.F. has about 200,000. A few black sheep on 15,000 was a high percentage compared to 200,000, and a stop list was a problem.

MR. GRIFFITH wished to know what was going to happen to the balance of the Air-raid Fund after the war. MR. MALLINSON replied that it would be returned to the members, but a new scheme was being worked out which would be offered as an alternative.

MR. C. U'REN asked if a chemist running a Rexall agency would be breaking the C.F. agreement. MR. MALLINSON replied that a chemist so doing would be definitely not breaking the agreement, as Rexall, Ucal, and Nyall products were supplied to chemists only.

MR. FERNLEY WALLIS proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Mallinson, which was seconded by MR. YEATES and passed unanimously.

LEEDS BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place recently, Mr. N. H. Burns presiding. MR. C. CRUMMOCK (secretary) reported that the branch membership now numbered 94, with thirty-seven apprentices, ten of them girls. The treasurer's statement, presented by MR. PAUL DOBSON, showed a credit balance of £13 10s., but there had been a heavy increase in costs of correspondence and convening meetings. Mr. T. Heseltine, Normanton (vice-chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive), was elected *Chairman*, Mr. Edgar Buckley *Vice-chairman*, and Mr. Paul Dobson and Mr. G. C. Crummock were re-elected *Treasurer* and *Secretary*.

On a proposition by the Branch Council, the meeting approved the following new branch by-law: "Student-associates registered as apprentices or students before March 25, 1941, and those so registered on and after March 25, 1941, who have been so registered for more than seven years, shall be required to pay a fee of 2s. per annum to the branch to entitle them to attend meetings and other functions."

The meeting adopted a proposition by MR. R. C. LAWS: "That the Leeds Branch considers it necessary that periodical reports shall be given by the Post-war Planning Committee of the Society, and that a published report be given of the evidence submitted on behalf of members of the Society to the Social Services Com-

mittee under Sir William Beveridge." The following motion by Mr. Forrest was also approved: "That Leeds Branch expresses its disapproval of the action of the Council of the Society in cancelling the 1942 Council elections, and considers the reasons given were inadequate; the Branch feels that the seven members of Council due for retirement should therefore resign." Another resolution adopted—introduced by the Council of the Branch—expressed the opinion of Leeds Branch that before a grant be made from either the Benevolent or the War-aid Funds of the Society, particulars of applications—except in cases of emergency grants—should be referred to the district branch for confirmation.

MR. M. JACKSON, for the employees' section, moved: "That Leeds Branch considers it necessary that representatives of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees should be appointed to the Central and Scottish War Emergency Committees, the retail subcommittee, and the Drug Trade Council, on an equitable basis; furthermore, that only members of the A.P.E. shall represent employees on the district war emergency committees, in accordance with established democratic principles of representation." After some opposition to this motion, with special reference to the Drug Trade Council, MR. FISHER moved an amendment deleting the Drug Trade Council reference. The amendment was defeated and the proposition withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Medicines in Chain Stores.—Lieutenant Butcher recently asked whether the President of the Board of Trade was aware that, since the outbreak of war, the number of retail outlets had been increased by the action of the multiple variety chain stores in selling patent medicines and goods in higher price ranges than before the war, and whether he would require such firms to confine themselves to their pre-war activities. Mr. Dalton did not think it would be in the public interest to adopt the suggestion.

Medicines for Soldiers.—Sir J. Grigg informed Colonel Evans recently that soldiers serving both overseas and at home could get from their unit medical officers all medicines necessary for the preservation of their health. Certain simple medicines could also be purchased at Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes' canteens.

A similar question asked by Mr. Granville on July 8 in relation to airmen received an almost identical answer, except that it contained a specific reference to "such preparations as aspirin and health salts."

Synthetic Rubber.—Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Minister of Production on July 8 whether his attention had been drawn to a warning by the Director, Division of Civilian Supply, War Production Board of the United States, that exaggerated hopes should not be placed in the production of synthetic rubber in the United States; and whether he would impress on the Synthetic Rubber Committee the need for setting up a synthetic rubber industry in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have seen the statement to which my hon. Friend refers. Representatives of the Ministry of Supply are attending a conference in the United States, which is investigating the possibilities of accelerating synthetic rubber production there. The Synthetic Rubber Committee will examine in all its aspects the possibility of production of synthetic rubber in this country; but, as regards the argument in the latter part of my hon. Friend's question, careful examination by the Synthetic Rubber Committee has already confirmed that, even allowing for by-products, less shipping is required to import synthetic rubber than to import the oil for synthetic rubber manufacture.

Doctors' Dispensers.—Sir Leonard Lyle recently asked the Minister of Labour whether, in view of the serious shortage of

doctors now available to civilians, he would allow the maximum leniency in call-up of their essential staffs, such as dispensing and surgical assistants and secretaries.

The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Mr. Tomlinson) Arrangements have already been made for safeguarding essential female staffs employed by doctors. Qualified dispensers are not being withdrawn from their employment and applications for the deferment or retention of secretaries and other assistants are considered individually in the light of their qualifications and the possibility of effecting adequate substitution.

Sir Francis Fremantle was informed that, in the ordinary way, there was no appeal from a decision given against deferment of doctors' secretaries, but there was always an appeal to the Minister himself in the event of an obvious mistake.

Retail Trade Report.—Questions to the President of the Board of Trade on the recently issued report of the Retail Trade Committee were put by Sir R. Gower and Mr. De la Bère on July 8. The former drew attention to a table in the report in which it was shown that whereas some categories of retail shops, such as those dealing in clothing, footwear, furniture and electrical goods, had been reduced in number by percentages up to 21 per cent., others, such as chemists, had increased during the war period. He asked whether, since the reduction was mainly due to quotas imposed for war purposes, the Minister would consider some system of compensation for retailers who suffered specially on this account. Mr. Dalton said he was studying the question in the light of the Committee's recommendations. The report made it clear that there were other reasons for a decline in the number of shops than reduction in supplies.

The reply to Mr. De la Bère, who asked when the Government would make a statement on the Report, and whether it would give an assurance that concentration would be on a voluntary and not a compulsory basis, was that before giving a decision he must be in possession of the views of other Departments concerned and of the interests affected. He would give no assurance to Lieutenant Butcher, who asked a supplementary question, that the recommendations of the Committee would be implemented as soon as possible.

PERSONALITIES

R. G. V. TYLER, M.P.S., Swinton, cashire, has been elected president of Swinton and Pendlebury Rotary Club.

MR. H. A. MILLS, Ph.C., 127 Gipsy Hill, Wood, London, S.E.19, was recently elected president of the Upper Norwood Rotary Club.

PRESENTATION to Dr. William Maitland, of the chemistry department, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, was made by colleagues on June 26.

MISS E. DOBIE, M.P.S., chief pharmacist the Birkenhead General Hospital, has been installed president of the Federation of Soroptomist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland.

MR. J. FLINTON HARRIS, M.P.S., has been elected president of the Northampton Rotary Club. Mr. Harris has served Rotary in many capacities, especially in the international sphere.

MR. ERIC R. GUILER, only son of Mr. R. Guiler, M.P.S.N.I. (representative of The British Drug Houses in Northern Ireland), has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MR. F. H. GRUNDY, son of Mr. T. H. Grundy, M.P.S., 107 Lammack Road, Blackburn, has passed the final examination of the Honours School of Chemistry, Manchester University, with first-class honours.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, on July 10, Dr. William Allen was re-elected president, and the society's Messel medal was presented to John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station and of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science.

BIRTHS

BROWN.—At the London Clinic, W.1, on June 28, Kathleen Mary (*née* Vaughan), the wife of Stanley Vincent Brown (Orridge & Co., business transfer agents), of a son, Peter Harold Samuel.

MARRIAGES

ALLISON—WILSON.—At Glasgow University Memorial Chapel, on June 27, James Allison, M.P.S., Paisley, to Jean Livingston Darling Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., Shettleston.

ADDISON—MARRIOTT.—At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Inverurie, on June 23, Charles Addison, M.P.S., The Cottage,

Turriff, to Helen Stella Marriott, Evandale, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.

RANNIE—ALEXANDER.—At McQuistan Memorial Church, Belfast, recently, Thomas Arthur Rannie, M.P.S., 51 Vicarage Lane, Stratford, London, E.15, to Jessie Alexander, Belfast.

SUTHERLAND—WEIR.—At Holburn Central Church, Aberdeen, on June 30, William Alexander Sutherland, M.P.S., Strathdoune, Whitehouse, Aberdeenshire, to Constance Catherine Weir, M.P.S., Blythewood, Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS

HEATON.—On June 27, Mr. Thomas Heaton, M.P.S., 3 King Street, Wallasey. Mr. Heaton passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1912.

PHILLIPS.—Recently, Mr. Ivor Reginald Phillips, M.P.S., Trinity Square, Axminster. Mr. Phillips qualified in 1898.

RANSOM.—Recently, Mr. William Thomas Ransom, M.P.S., The Square, Witney, aged seventy.

RECENT WILLS

MR. JAMES GIBBS, Ph.C., 57 West Hill Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W., who died on March 5, left £9,570, with net personalty £9,453.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM HALL, Ph.C., 1 Bridge Street, and 3 The Precincts, Peterborough, who died on February 15, left £9,530, with net personalty £8,443.

MR. JOHN MAXWELL, Ph.C., Ash Villa, Duncreggan Road, Londonderry, who died on January 21, 1940, left estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £4,302.

MR. DAVID BROWN DOTT, F.I.C., F.R.S.E., Ravenslea, Musselburgh, Midlothian, who died on January 5, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £5,549.

MR. ANGELO SEBASTIAN DUSSEK, Tudor House, Park Road, Chislehurst, Kent, managing director of Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., disinfectant manufacturers, Crayford, who died on May 14, left £56,715, with net personalty £48,057.

MR. THOMAS HENRY BRADLEY, M.P.S., 202 Ashgate Road, Chesterfield, who died on March 9, left £13,404, with net personalty £7,143. He left £50 to the Benevolent Fund of Pharmaceutical Society.



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COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, July 22

SOCIALIST MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, PHAR-
MACY GROUP, Conway Hall, Red Lion
Square, London, W.C.1., at 7.30 p.m.
B. C. J. G. Knight, D.Sc., on "The
Sulphonamides."

WEST HAM AND EASTERN DISTRICT ASSOCI-
ATION OF PHARMACISTS, 43 West Ham
Lane, Stratford (opposite Queen Mary's
Hospital), at 8 p.m. Discussion, opened
by Mr. J. Bass, deprecating the actions
of the Council of the Pharmaceutical
Society in postponing the annual Council
election, and cancelling the Branch
Representatives' meeting.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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circulates throughout the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Drug, Essential Oil, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Toilet Preparation and allied trades and Industries in Great Britain, Eire, the British Empire, and foreign countries

Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

CL. CXXXVIII JULY 18, 1942 NO. 3258

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Cosmetics—A Better Outlook

ARISING out of an interview with representatives of the cosmetics and toilet preparations trade, the Board of Trade will shortly be issuing an Order renewing and amending as from August 1 for a period of five months the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) (No. 3) Order. The amendments will be as follows:—

(1) Face powder and talcum powder will be freed from control altogether for the time being. Supplies are to be unrestricted.

(2) The quota for all other goods covered by the Order will be 20 per cent. for the period August 1 to December 31, 1942 (the present quota is 15 per cent. for seven months of the value of the total quantity of such controlled goods supplied during the standard period June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940). It will be noted that a quota of 20 per cent. for five months of the standard period is approximately equivalent to 15 per cent. for seven months previously enforced. The benefit will go to those firms who have "concentrated" and in other ways have qualified for the 50 per cent. quota.

(3) The quota will be increased to 50 per cent. for firms which participate in approved concentration or re-concentration schemes and are in, or move with the approval of the Factory Control to, areas stated by the Ministry of Labour to be those in which there is no outstanding demand for labour for war purposes.

(4) All firms producing cosmetics and toilet preparations (including face and talcum powders) will, from August 17, be required to put their name and address on the packages.

Christmas Trade Prospects

In many ways the above amendments may be considered satisfactory. The temporary let-up on the restriction of supplies of face and talcum powders will be particularly welcome and it will be noted that the free period will include the Christmas trade. It is understood that at present there is no marked shortage of supplies of raw materials for these two products. Packaging and labour may present some difficulty and it has been made clear to the manufacturers that the increased activities now permitted must not in any way impede the war effort as regards labour, premises, etc. It will be noted that as from August 17 containers of these goods must disclose the name and address of the maker. This is in order to assist the control of the black market, which has grown up with the restrictions on the supply of cosmetics and toilet preparations. The rather better supplies of goods of repute that should shortly come on the market will also do much to kill the trade in goods of unknown make and uncertain pedigree.

The manufacturers concerned, who have loyally and without complaint accepted the substantial restrictions imposed on their activities during the past two years, will be getting busy in order to be ready to meet the increased outlets permitted for the last five months of this year. Retail pharmacists will welcome this promise of better supplies of established national lines, for which there will be an eager demand by the public. There is a glimmer of hope for a partial revival in the Christmas trade in these products, a circumstance of which chemists should make the fullest use.

Soft Drinks

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish brief details of the Soft Drinks (Licensing and Control) Order, 1942, and the Soft Drinks (Current Prices) Order, 1942. The former specifies that, from July 13, no manufacturer who was not making soft drinks in the preceding twelve months may start production, unless permitted to do so under licence by the Ministry of Food. Manufacturers who were producing these products in the past twelve months will be required to be licensed by September 1 next, if they make a minimum of 2,000 gallons of concentrated drinks in liquid form, or 20 cwt. in semi-solid, solid or powder form, or 10,000 gallons of unconcentrated drinks in the year beginning August 1, 1942. They will be required to keep detailed records of output of each variety of drink. Manufacturers holding licences to make soft drinks under the Food Substitutes (Control) Order, 1941, will not require to be licensed under this new Order. Soft drinks are defined in the Order and a list of products that are considered not included under this heading is also given.

The second Order deals with the subject of price control and lays down that, except in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Ministry of Food, it will be illegal as from July 13, to sell or offer for sale any soft drink at a price exceeding the current price.

"Flavour" Products

Due to the shortage of the natural fruit juice concentrates from which soft drinks are normally manufactured, during the past twelve months there has been put on the market by some new manufacturers a number of products which largely or entirely are substitutes for the genuine fruit product. They are not described as substitutes but, as "flavours." These imitation products appear to be in almost unlimited supply and are usually retailed at the same price as the genuine article of the established trade. The labels affixed to the bottles, sometimes pictorially illustrated with bunches of the appropriate fruit, state in bold lettering, for instance, lemon or orange cordial or West Indian lime juice cordial, with the

word "flavour" in small and subdued type underneath. Whether in taste they closely or remotely resemble the flavour of the natural fruit is a matter of opinion, and their food and health value is problematical. It would possibly be illuminating if the formulas had to be disclosed under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. We would suggest to the Ministry of Food that in considering the desirability of granting licences for the production of these "flavour" products, the question of their quality, substance and nature, of the description which are given to them and the method of presentation when offered for sale to the public should be given due consideration. Such precautions would protect the public and the good name and reputation of the manufacturers in the established trade.

Photographic Film Shortage

MANY photographic chemists have felt annoyed recently at receiving a notice that they would not be supplied with any roll film during June and July, and have naturally asked who has received their share of the quota allowed to manufacturers. The position is that manufacturers have been permitted to supply 25 per cent. of the photographic goods that they sold in each of the two periods (June–November 1939 and, second, December 1939–May 1940). When in addition it is remembered that the quota takes no cognisance of the loss of a well-known roll film of enemy origin and also that one or two other sources of supply are no longer available, it will be appreciated that there is bound to be a shortage. Unfortunately that is not all. The Board of Trade maintained in June and July the restriction for the period terminating May 31, instructing the manufacturers that their quota for these two months must be based on the winter period (December–May), yet at least five times as many goods are sold in the period June–November as between December and May. Thus, at the best, dealers can have only about 5 per cent. of pre-war supplies, and this amount, when converted into roll films, means that distribution is uneconomical in any case, and may conceivably reduce the allotment of films of one manufacturer for a particular

aler to less than one film. Suggestions have been made that all packages for each town should be sent to one dealer, who will undertake distribution to his *confrères*.

Public should Protest

It is hoped also that, following representations by the Photographic Dealers' Association, the Board of Trade will behave more reasonably in regard to the August quota. Meanwhile dealers unable to meet the public demand for films should explain the position and encourage suitable persons to write to the Board of Trade or their Member of Parliament stating that they need the photographs to send to relatives in Service overseas and so forth. In this way the public may provide better propaganda for an increased quota than the Board on its own behalf could possibly achieve. Whether the Board of Trade acted in ignorance of the difference in the public's winter and summer demand for films it is not possible to say. Obviously, the enormous needs of the Services must be the first consideration, but once these have been met it would be preferable both for photographic dealers and the public if the release of films throughout the year were adjusted more nearly in accordance with the season's sales. Everyone is in favour of all-the-year-round photography, and manufacturers have spent much money and effort to encourage it, but, so far, the British climate has come down heavily on the side of summer sales.

Sale of Sugar Confectionery

WHEN the rationing of sweets and chocolates begins on July 27 it will be illegal for anyone to sell these products by retail unless he holds a licence from a Food Control Committee to do so. Rationing will be on a point system, and in order to distinguish the new scheme from the existing points scheme the points will be known as "personal points." No registration with a retailer will be necessary so that the consumer may purchase where he pleases and the retailer concerned must cut out the coupons when the sale is made. Chemists have been receiving recently deliveries of certain goods marked with a special "reserve stock" label, sales from

which cannot be made prior to July 27. After this initial period stocks will be replaced only when the retailer gives to his supplier rationing documents which he will obtain from his local food office in exchange for the coupons he has collected. Personal points rationing will apply to all sugar confectionery, chocolate and chocolate confectionery other than medicated confectionery. In this connexion it should be noted that glycerin and black currant and glycerin pastilles are not regarded as medicated confectionery. The only coupons to be used are those contained in the personal ration books, and they should bear the date of the current four weekly rationing period. Normally all the D. and E. coupons bearing the date of the current four-weekly rationing period will be available for use at any time during the period. Out-of-date coupons must be cut out and destroyed before the coupons for the next period are used. Valid coupons must not be removed from the ration book unless goods are supplied against them, though in the case of a child it is permissible to supply only part of the value against a coupon and make up the full amount of the coupon later. In that case the retailer must cut out the coupon on the occasion of the first sale. Chocolate and sweets will be given a point value per lb. net weight, and the D. and E. coupons will have corresponding values. As, however, some products are sold pre-packed, those sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will count as $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. as 1 oz., and those at 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3d. as 2 oz. Members of H.M. Forces will not have coupons valid in civilian shops.

Second Cumulative Supplement to Bell's Sale of Food and Drugs. R. A. Robinson. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Pp. 88. 7s. 6d. Butterworth & Co. (Publishers), Ltd., 37 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. Deals with all the developments on legislation relating to foods and drugs that have taken place up to January 31, 1942. In addenda to the main work, a section is devoted to the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, while the Regulations, Orders and Controls affecting commodities normally handled in pharmaceutical trading are summarised in the rest of the Supplement. Brief mention is made of Orders issued since the Supplement went to Press in February.

NUTRITION IN WAR-TIME

by Frank Wokes, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.

VIII.—Vitamin B₁

Nomenclature.—The term vitamin B, originally applied to what was thought to be a single vitamin, is now known to include at least six, and possibly more, different vitamins. Moreover, some of the vitamins in the B group have been allocated other letters, such as G (in U.S.A.) for riboflavin, and H for one of the components of "bios," a term first applied to the growth-stimulant of yeast, which is now known to be a source of several of the B group of vitamins. In view of this confusion in nomenclature the table (p. 70) has been compiled summarising recent information, in which brackets enclose the names of factors not yet generally accepted as separate entities. The present article will deal mainly with vitamin B₁, in which great interest is at present being taken. The other vitamins in the B group will be considered in the following article.

General Properties.—Taking the six vitamins of the B group of which the separate identity is well established, it may be said that they are all water soluble, and appear to be stored only in slight amounts (not more than two or three weeks' supply) in the human body. Hence a deficiency of any one of them in the diet may be detected by a saturation test, in which a large dose of the vitamin is given daily until the greater part of it appears in the urine, indicating that the body reserves are now saturated. (The vitamin is estimated in the urine by chemical methods described later.) The smaller the deficiency, the sooner this occurs.

Another important general property of the B vitamins is that they all seem to be closely related to metabolic processes in the body. The requirements of each, so far as they have been ascertained, depend on bodily activity and hence on food intake. The more work we do the more of the B vitamins we want. But the more work we do, the more food we eat. Therefore a staple food such as bread forms a suitable medium for the distribution of the B vitamins to all except young children who do not take the usual proportion of bread in their diet.

Biochemistry of Vitamin B₁.—The vitamin B₁ molecule is formed by the linking together of a pyrimidine and a thiazole nucleus. Pyrimidine nuclei are found in the

purins, occurring especially in the nuclei acids of plants and animals, where they combine with protein to form the nucleoproteins which are the main constituents in the vital cell nuclei. The thiazole nucleus has not yet been found in any other naturally occurring compound. Biochemically the sulphur introduced by the thiazole nucleus into the vitamin B₁ molecule is of great interest. First, because it provides the possibility of obtaining from vitamin B the strongly fluorescent derivative thiochrome, which has proved of great value in chemical methods of estimating vitamin B₁. (The unsaturated linkages in the thiochrome molecule also contribute towards its fluorescence.) Secondly, because it has led to the interesting theory that vitamin B₁ might function as an oxidative catalyst concerned in the breakdown of glucose which forms the chief source of energy in the animal body. This would of course explain why the requirements of vitamin B₁ are related to the energy requirements.

Vitamin Deficiency and Oxygen Utilisation.—Professor Peters and his colleagues at Oxford have found that the tissues of animals suffering from deficiency of vitamin B₁ are utilising less oxygen than normal tissues, and that if more of the vitamin is supplied the rate of oxygen utilisation can be gradually increased to the normal level. This behaviour of vitamin B₁ is termed the catatorulin effect. Vitamin B₁ also causes the breakdown of pyruvic acid, with liberation of carbon dioxide. This effect was previously attributed to an enzyme cocarboxylase which is now known to be the pyrophosphoric ester of vitamin B₁. If the supply of vitamin B₁, and hence of cocarboxylase, is deficient, pyruvic acid accumulates in the tissues and may produce toxic effects characteristic of severe vitamin B₁ deficiency. Since pyruvic acid is normally produced in the breakdown of glucose to provide energy, a supply of vitamin B₁ is needed to deal with the pyruvic acid which would cause fatigue if allowed to accumulate. Certain workers in this country have suggested that the supply of extra vitamin B₁ and other factors to German troops has enabled them to withstand fatigue for a longer period than British troops who are not receiving the extra vitamin. It is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken to test the correctness of this assumption. B-vitamin supplies are needed initially for

growth of yeast as well as of other micro-organisms. But when the yeast cells are growing vigorously they are able to synthesise the B vitamins from suitable raw materials. Hence yeast has long been considered as one of the best sources of the B vitamins, the discovery of which has in fact often been greatly helped by the close study of the different constituents of yeast. As might be expected, different kinds of yeast vary widely in their content of the different B vitamins, according to the nature of the medium in which the yeast was grown. Recently it has been found that if certain varieties of yeast are grown in a medium containing suitable concentrations of pyrimidine and thiazole compounds these are synthesised into vitamin B₁ by the yeast. In this manner it has proved possible to obtain yeast which in the dry state has the remarkably high vitamin B₁ potency of 300 i.u. per gram, 10 to 20 times as high as is found in normal dried yeast, and higher than in any other foodstuff. This yeast has proved to be an excellent supplement to the supplies of synthetic vitamin B₁ for addition to bread and other foods. It has the added advantage of also supplying the other B vitamins, though not in any higher amount than in normal samples of yeast.

Protein in Yeast.—Although yeast usually prefers to have some of its nitrogen supplied in organic forms, some species can synthesise protein entirely from inorganic sources as ammonium salts. Carbohydrates and phosphates must of course also be supplied, and successful results depend on careful control of the rate of addition of ammonia or ammonium salts so that the *pH* is kept within narrow limits. Large-scale experiments with yeast of the type of *Torula utilis* have shown that it is possible to obtain from inorganic nitrogen compounds large quantities of protein of high value, equal to that of animal proteins.

Microbiological Assay of Vitamin B₁.—If yeast is grown in a synthetic medium not containing any compounds from which it can synthesise vitamin B₁ its growth will depend on the amount of vitamin B₁ present, provided that other factors are controlled. This serves as a basis for the microbiological estimation of vitamin B₁ as well as for vitamins in the B group, such as pantothenic acid and nicotinic acid. Such methods may be made less tedious and more accurate than ordinary biological assays. They may also be made more specific than chemical methods, which are, however, more rapid and more accurate.

Fluorimetric Estimation.—The most commonly used method of estimating vitamin B₁ depends on its oxidation by potassium ferricyanide in alkaline solution to form thiochrome, which is then taken up in isobutanol, in which it gives an intense purplish blue fluorescence when exposed to ultra-violet light. The intensity of the fluorescence may be estimated (to within 5-10 per cent.) by visual comparison. The test tube containing the isobutanol solution is placed in ultra-violet light filtered through Wood's glass to remove visible light, and the fluorescence compared with that from a "blank" (an extract of the material to which no ferricyanide has been added). An isobutanol extract of thiochrome is added in small portions from a graduated pipette to the blank until its fluorescence exactly matches that of the other solution, which must be diluted with pure isobutanol to the same volume prior to the final matching.

More accurate methods of estimating the intensity of fluorescence depend on the use of photoelectric cells in a suitable apparatus, usually called a fluorimeter, though certain American workers have introduced the term fluorometer. In this country the Spekker fluorimeter recently introduced has given excellent results in a number of laboratories concerned with the assay of flour, yeast and other food products containing vitamin B₁. This fluorimeter has two photoelectric cells in a balanced circuit. The amount of light reaching one of the photocells is cut down by a graduated diaphragm until a zero reading is obtained on the galvanometer, showing that the same amount of light is reaching both of the photocells. The intensity of the fluorescence is then calculated from the reading on the diaphragm. Calibration curves must be constructed, and allowance made for deviations from straight line relationship between concentration and fluorescence intensity which may cause significant errors.

Colorimetric Assay.—Some workers in this country and U.S.A. have used a colour test for vitamin B₁, depending on a purplish colour obtained when the vitamin is treated with a freshly prepared solution of diazotised *p*-aminoacetophenone. The reaction is allowed to proceed for several hours (sometimes overnight) to obtain maximum development of the colour. Since the reagent is alkaline, this prolonged action is apt to cause destruction of the vitamin, and it is necessary to control the *pH* carefully, also the proportion of reagent to vitamin must

be kept fairly constant. When all these conditions are controlled the intensity of colour is stated to be proportional to the concentration of vitamin (i.e. Beer's law is obeyed). Since deviations from straight line relationship between concentration and fluorescence intensity are very frequent in the thiochrome method, the colorimetric assay of vitamin B₁ might be thought preferable. Unfortunately, however, the colour test is much less sensitive than the thiochrome method, and not suitable for application to the low concentrations of vitamin B₁ which give so much trouble in the thiochrome method.

Polarographic Estimations.—If a solution of a suitable electrolyte is placed in a vessel through which fine drops of mercury are steadily falling from a fine capillary to a stationary pool of mercury on the bottom of the vessel, and this pool of mercury is connected in series with a calibrated galvanometer to a battery and rheostat and then to the mercury in the capillary, the falling drops of mercury will produce a current which can be measured on the galvanometer. The applied E.M.F. can be gradually increased by means of the rheostat. It will be found that the current obtained remains constant up to a certain voltage, at which it rapidly increases and then becomes constant again. The voltage at which the sudden increase takes place is characteristic of the electrolyte causing it, and the amount of the increase is dependent on the concentration of the electrolyte. This is a very brief account of a new method of estimating vitamins, hormones and other organic compounds which has already been applied to

vitamins B₁ and B₂ (riboflavin) and C. Since these polarographic methods can be applied to solutions of vitamins containing as little as ten parts per million, they offer valuable possibilities, and their development will be followed with interest.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE B VITAMINS

B ₁	Aneurine, thiamine (antineuritic)
B ₂	Riboflavin, lactoflavin (vitamin G in U.S.A.)
	Nicotinic acid (pellagra-preventing)
	d-Pantothenic acid (filtrate factor or bios IIA)
B ₃	Pigeon-weight factor
B ₄	Rat anti-paralysis factor
B ₅	Pigeon-weight factor
B ₆	Pyridoxin, adermin
H	Biotin, IIB, co-enzyme R (protects rats and chicks against ill-effects of large amounts of egg white in diet, also stimulates growth of micro-organisms in nodules of leguminous roots)
	Bios I (? inositol) Anti-grey hair factor (prevents loss of pigment in fur of rats and other animals)

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

Incidence of Mottled Teeth.—Men and women numbering 5,019 were classified by Spira ("Lancet," May 30, p. 649) according to the number of cases of mottled teeth, one of the first signs of fluorosis (fluorine poisoning), from each county in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland. The incidence was found to vary from 86 per cent. in Hertfordshire to 9 per cent. in Northumberland, the average being 22 per cent.

Sulphanilamide for Carriers of Diphtheria.—The conclusion that the persistence of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* in the nose depends mainly on the associated hæmolytic streptococcal infection is reached by Boissard and Fry ("Lancet," May 23, p. 610). The latter condition is capable of

being cleared up with sulphanilamide powder, which appears also to exert some action on *C. diphtheriae* itself.

Fluorine as Protective Against Caries.—The suggestion that fluorine, although the cause of mottling of the enamel of teeth, has nevertheless an inhibitive action on the development of dental caries, is discussed in an article in the "British Medical Journal" (June 27, p. 795). Evidence appears to have shown that mottling rarely, if ever, occurs in the same teeth as caries. Experimentally, it was found that fluorine from sodium fluoride given in drinking water was much more readily assimilated than when given in food. It is thought that the action is local and not systemic.

EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS

U.S. Taxation Changes.—U.S. Treasury proposals affecting pharmacists include a 50 per cent. increase on the tax on spirit, whether used for beverage or for medicinal purposes, and a 15 per cent. increase in manufacturers' prices of photographic equipment.

Labelling Revision Necessary.—Preparations from which some ingredient has to be omitted under a United States War Production Board Order is regarded by the Food and Drug Administration as misbranded if it continues to list the ingredient in its title or on its label.

Australian Restriction on Bandage Sizes.—The Commonwealth Government has prohibited the manufacture of bandages except in accordance with the following list of sizes: 2 in. wide and under, 2 yd.; over 2 in. but not over 3 in., 4 yd.; over 3 in., 6 yd. Crêped plaster bandages are not affected by the Order.

Australian Pharmaceutical War Conference.—Representatives of all pharmaceutical organisations in Australia affiliated with the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand are meeting in Melbourne shortly to discuss matters of vital importance to pharmacy, and directly associated with war conditions.

Package Specification in Canada.—The Canadian War-time Prices and Trade Board has issued an order controlling the price level, packaging and distribution of seidlitz powders packets. A new order fixes maximum retail prices for a maximum of three sizes of packages, and manufacturers are forbidden to package their product in quantities smaller than one-gross lots.

Canadian Committees on Simplified Production.—The task of studying methods of simplifying and standardising cosmetic and drug articles in Canada has been entrusted to a number of committees appointed by the War-time Prices and Trade Board. The committees include cosmetics and toilet goods; pharmaceutical; surgical dressings, and proprietary medicines.

German Multiples may Close.—Cables recently sent out from Berlin make known a decision by Herr Schmeer, an official of the Reich Ministry of Commerce, that "the accumulation of large quantities of goods, as in multiple stores," is undesirable, especially in areas which, like Bremen, are subject to British air raids. The message

is thought to indicate the closing, in the near future, of all multiple stores in danger areas.

N.S.W. Pharmacists on Active Service.—Recently the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Australia, requested the Minister for Health to take steps to retain on the Register the names of pharmacists absent on active service abroad. The Minister has indicated that it is not within his power under existing legislation to do so, but that the Pharmacy Board had power, when application was made for reinstatement, to waive any fees due.

Australian Decisions on Chemists' Wrappings.—The Minister for Trade and Customs of the Federal Government has published the following decisions on the use of wrapping papers on goods supplied by chemists:

Prescribed and/or Dispensed Medicines.—To be delivered without further wrapping. "The practice of completely wrapping a bottle containing a doctor's prescription is considered not warranted when viewed strictly from the point of giving protection to the contents. There may be isolated cases, such as where the effect of light on certain medicines may cause an undesired reaction of the drugs, but these should not affect the general principle. The points raised in favour of the wrapping of such goods are well appreciated. It has been suggested, for instance, that unless wrapped, unauthorised persons may tamper with the contents, writing on labels may become obliterated, germs and dust may collect on bottles, corks are apt to work loose, etc. This appears to be an extreme view, however, of the possible dangers that would arise. Generally speaking, a prescription could not be regarded as an ordinary shopping item. It would probably be purchased as a single item, and as such would presumably receive special care and attention. Under such circumstances there would appear to be no real necessity for wrapping."

Articles which, if carried unwrapped, would be an embarrassment to a purchaser.—Pending further consideration, articles of this nature may be further wrapped. This feature should adjust itself shortly, because plain cartons are being adopted by the majority of manufacturers.

Articles which would possibly be dangerous or cause damage if carried unwrapped, e.g., corrosive liquids.—No objection raised to such wrapping if clearly necessary.

SOFT DRINK LICENSING

THE Minister of Food has made the Soft Drinks (Licensing and Control) Order, 1942, which requires manufacturers of soft drinks to be licensed. From July 13, 1942, no manufacturer who was not making soft drinks in the preceding twelve months may start production, unless he obtains a licence from the Ministry permitting him to do so. Manufacturers who were producing soft drinks in the twelve months ending July 13, 1942, will be required to be licensed by September 1, 1942, if they make more than 2,000 gallons of concentrated drinks in liquid form, or 20 cwt. of concentrated drinks in semi-solid, solid or powder form, or 10,000 gallons of unconcentrated drinks, in the twelve months beginning August 1, 1942, or in any successive period of twelve months thereafter.

From August 1, 1942, every manufacturer of soft drinks must keep accurate records of his output of each variety of drinks. Manufacturers holding licences to make soft drinks (as defined in this Order) under the Food Substitutes (Control) Order, 1941, do not require an additional licence. Soft drinks are defined as including fruit juices, squashes or crushes, flavoured syrups, cordials, flavoured powders or tablets for making soft drinks by dilution, mineral waters, table waters, medicinal or tonic waters, ginger beer, herbal or botanic beer, non-alcoholic wines and similar products. Alcoholic drinks are excluded. The Order came into force on July 13, 1942. Forms of application for licences can be obtained from the Ministry of Food, St. John's College, Oxford. See Editorial, p. 66.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS OF INDIA

THE second annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, Ltd., was held in Bombay on April 29. In his presidential address, Mr. E. W. Fairbrass (Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay) said that difficulties due to the war were much greater than they had been a year earlier. He was sure that members who had dealings with Government Departments shared his view that they were fettered with red tape. Few people would take the responsibility of giving an answer yes or no. Until these Departments attained proper co-ordination and until they realised there was a war on—and a serious war on—the country would not get very far. The Association had tried to move various departments of the Government, but it had been practically impossible. Mr. J. D. Boyle, M.L.A., while a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, had made special efforts to induce certain departments to get things done, but without much success. The Association was grateful to Mr. Boyle, who had now been called up for military service and had resigned his seat in the Assembly. The Association, however, was fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. E. L. C. Gwilt, M.L.A. (managing director, H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd.), who was carrying on the work that Mr. Boyle commenced, and would do all he could for members at the Centre. The Association had received the resignation of

Mr. G. W. Gosling as secretary, and the committee had found it difficult to replace him.

The president went on to assure members that Lieutenant-General Sir G. G. Jolly, K.C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S. (director-general, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi), looked forward to the reports of the Association. It was at his request that the Association had been formed, and he was not losing sight of it. Some members of the Association did not realise that it was the endeavour of the managing committee to assist them in every way, and that certain facilities were available. They had started a library, with copies of the British Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Codex, United States Pharmacopœia, the National Formulary, and New and Non-official Remedies, 1941.

The following officers and managing committee were elected:—*President*, Dr. M. Venkatrao, J.P. (Powells, Ltd.); *Vice-president*, Mr. R. A. Haryott, M.P.S. (H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd.); *Secretary*, Mr. K. J. Madon, B.A., Ph.C., M.P.S. (Madon, Sons & Co.); *Treasurer*, Mr. H. W. Fieth (Parke, Davis & Co.); *Committee*, Messrs. E. W. Fairbrass, F.C.S., M.P.S., J.P.; Luis Corty; N. McQueen, M.P.S. (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.); R. D. Sharpe; G. W. Gosling, F.R.M.S. (Martin & Harris, Ltd.); Mohan K. Shah (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.); S. F. Jarman, M.P.S. (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

TRADE REPORT

spot prices for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, July 15

No improvement in general business can be reported this week. On the contrary, the London drug markets seem to have entered a phase of extreme quietness, which is likely to last for several weeks. Most of the small orders now coming in are for goods to meet immediate consuming requirements, and sales are being made at prices little different from those recently recorded. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS section, makers and dealers report a featureless week, with values of most items steady. GALLIC ACID is firm on account of the gall position, and TANNIC ACID is a shade dearer.

Crude Drugs

Several price changes have occurred in these commodities, the most notable being a substantial decline in the spot and forward quotations for Portuguese ERGOT; spot supplies of this drug are fairly good, but conditions in the market are exceedingly quiet. Business in AGAR is confined to small sales at the existing high prices. Available supplies of BELLADONNA appear to consist of some root in second hands. CARDAMOMS has been in small inquiry for export. The spot price of CLOVES showed a fractional advance towards the end of last week, but has now reverted to the lower figure recorded recently. Some Indian DIGITALIS LEAVES have arrived. Quotations for GINGER are nominal pending the fixing of maximum prices by the Ministry of Food. MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA shows a considerable decline on spot, but shipment remains at the previously-quoted rates. A better inquiry is noted for MENTHOL; supplies of English synthetic B.P. are still available, but makers state that stocks are becoming depleted. NUX VOMICA is inclined to be dearer on spot. Some offers of SENEGA are reported from origin, but import licences are not being granted at present.

Essential Oils

Prices in this section appear to have become more or less stabilised, and changes are few and far between. One or two odd lots of ANISE (STAR) have helped to meet a demand that is considerably in excess of

the available supply. Firm conditions continue to rule for CAJUPUT. A few odd drums of white CAMPHOR are still to be found in second hands. Supplies of CANANGA are difficult to locate. CITRONELLA is scarce. PEPPERMINT tends dearer.

Exchange Rates on London

No change has occurred in any of the major exchange rates on London, which, at the opening on July 15, included the following: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollars; Netherlands West Indies, 7.60 florins; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Stockholm, 16.90 kroner; Buenos Aires, 17.02 paper pesos. The Chinese national dollar is quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., following a revision in the Chungking rate, and the Madrid official and unofficial rates are 40.50 and 46.55.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—In poor supply. Prices are as follows: B.P.C. crystals and powder, about 2s. 5d. per lb.

ALLOBARBITONE.—Makers continue to quote at around 60s. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Demand is fair; makers' prices are steady.—

Quantity	In containers of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From 1 lb. . .	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. . .	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8	—
From 28 lb. . .	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 cwt. . .	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0*	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 cwt. . .	3 2	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	2 11
10 cwt. * . .	3 1	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	2 10

* 8 x 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. less. Sale subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if powder is converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

ATROPINE.—Makers' current rates are: ALKALOID, 29s. per oz.; 4 oz., 28s. 6d.; and 25 oz., 28s. per oz. SULPHATE, 23s. per oz.; 4 oz., 22s. 6d.; and 25 oz., 22s. per oz. Package charges are: Bottles, corked, under 1 oz. or 25 gm., 4d.; 1 oz. or 25 gm., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2 oz. or 50 gm., 5d.; 4 oz. or 100 gm. and over, included; bottles, stoppered, under 1 oz. or 25 gm., 7d.; 1 oz. or 25 gm., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2 oz. or 50 gm., 8d.; 4 oz. or 100 gm. and over, included; tubes, 5-gr., 10-gr., 15-gr. or 1-gm., all 17s. 6d. per 100 tubes.

BENZOIC ACID.—Supplies are available for therapeutic purposes at around 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—For medicinal use only; price would be in the region of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—No changes in makers' prices, full details of which were given last week (p. 48).

BORAX.—B.P. quality is quoted by makers as follows: Granulated, £39 10s. per ton; crystal, £40 10s.; and powder, £41; packed in one-cwt. bags, delivered carriage paid in Great Britain, in one-ton lots and upwards. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID.—Makers' present rates per ton are: B.P., granulated, £60 15s.; crystal, £61 15s.; and powder, £62 15s.; packed in one-cwt. bags delivered carriage paid in Great Britain in one-ton lots and upwards. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BROMIDES.—Makers' prices for **POTASSIUM** are steady at the following figures:—

Quantity	In parcels of				
	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
From 1 lb. . .	3 11	—	—	—	—
From 4 lb. . .	3 10	3 8½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. . .	3 9	3 7½	3 6½	—	—
From 14 lb. . .	3 8	3 6½	3 5½	3 5½	—
From 28 lb. . .	3 7	3 5½	3 4½	3 4½	3 4
1 cwt. . .	3 0½	2 10½	2 10½	2 10	2 9½
5 cwt. . .	2 11½	2 9½	2 9½	2 9	2 8½

SODIUM, 1d. per lb. extra; **AMMONIUM**, 3d. per lb. extra; packing extra but returnable. Net. Carriage paid in United Kingdom on minimum one-cwt. lots. Contracts over six months: each delivery against contract to be charged at schedule rates current on day of dispatch. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

CITRATES.—Makers' prices for **POTASSIUM**, B.P., in quantities of 28 lb. to 1 cwt., are as follows (containers in brackets): 2s. 11d. (28-lb.); 2s. 11½d. (14-lb.); 2s. 11¾d. (7-lb.); 3s. 0¼d. (4-lb.); 3s. 2d. (1-lb.). Prices of **SODIUM**, B.P., are at one penny below, and **IRON AND AMMONIUM (SCALES)**, B.P., at three-pence per lb. above these prices. Packages extra.

CODEINE.—Makers' current price for **ALKALOID** is 38s. 3d. per oz. for 4 oz., and for **PHOSPHATE**, 31s. 3d. per oz. for 4 oz.

GALLIC ACID.—Firm on account of the gall position. Spot price would be in the region of 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

GLYCERIN.—Small supplies are priced as follows: 1-cwt. drum, 86s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 94s.; 28-lb. tin, 97s.; 14-lb. tin, 100s. per cwt. All prices are subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in twenty-eight days.

GUAIACOLS.—Any available supplies of **CARBONATE AND CRYSTALS** would be worth about 13s. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Current price of free-running crystals, in cwt. lots, would be about 2s. 3d.

per lb., and for fine crystals, about 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., depending on quantity.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—The following at makers' prices:—

Specific gravity and grade	Winchester quarts, per lb.	Not less than		Drums and carboys per lb.
		6 w. qts., per lb.	12 w. qts., per lb.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
0.730	1 5½	1 4½	1 4½	1 3½
0.735	1 5½	1 5½	1 4½	1 3½
0.730	1 5½	1 5½	1 4½	1 3½
0.725	1 7½	1 7½	1 6½	1 5½
0.725 triply rectified	2 0½	1 11½	1 11½	1 10½
0.720	1 8½	1 8½	1 7½	1 6½
0.717	2 2½	2 2½	2 1½	2 0½
0.720 B.P., not for anaesthesia	1 10	1 9½	1 9	1 8

Net prices, usual terms. Special prices for quantities and contracts, subject to rise-and-fall clause. Prices for anaesthetic ethers unchanged.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Supplies restricted; no change in prices: Five cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 10½d.; smaller lots, in bottles, 2s. 0½d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Details of makers' prices, which are unchanged, were given last week (p. 49).

SANTONIN.—Home-trade prices are as follows: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—As noted recently, British makers' prices per oz. for home trade have been increased by 6d. Current prices are as follows:—

Compound	Under 100 oz.	100 oz. and under 500 oz.	500 oz. and over
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Alkaloid, crystalline . .	3 6	3 4½	3 3
Alkaloid, precipitated . .	3 6	3 4½	3 3
Acetate	3 8½	3 7	3 5½
Arsenate	3 7	3 5½	3 4
Arsenite	3 8½	3 7	3 5½
Bisulphate	2 10½	2 9	2 7½
Hydrochloride	3 3½	3 2	3 6½
Hypophosphite	6 0	5 10½	5 9
Nitrate, crystalline . .	3 3½	3 2	3 0½
Nitrate, powder	3 3½	3 2	3 0½
Nitrate, powder, No. 2	2 9	2 7	2 6
Phosphate	4 1½	4 0	3 10½
Sulphate, neutral, crystalline	3 0	2 10½	2 9
Sulphate, neutral, powder	3 0	2 10½	2 9
Sulphate, neutral, powder No. 2	2 7	2 5½	2 4

25-oz. containers and outer cases free; smaller packages extra. Contracts may be booked for quantities of 100 oz. and over, with rise-and-fall clause, for a period of six months. Terms net thirty days. Wholesale distributors' prices for small quantities would be dearer.

TANNIC ACID.—Supplies are not plentiful and prices are firm at around 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., according to quantity.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices for material made from clove oil or guaiacol are as follows: Five lb., 22s. 6d. per lb.; one cwt., 22s. 9d.; 56 lb., 21s.; less than 56 lb., 23s. 3d., carriage paid in K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Little interest is being shown in this material, though one or two odd inquiries are being received and some small business is being done. Kobe No. 1 material at about the following prices: Unrestricted, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per lb.; medicinal, 45s. to 47s.; and bacteriological, between 25s. and 30s. per lb.

ALOES.—Quiet on spot, with Cape unchanged at about 65s. per cwt. No business in Curaçao, prices of which remain nominal at about 450s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Spot prices of all varieties are changed as follows: *Tolu*, in short supply, about 9s. 6d. per lb.; *Canada*, about 8s. 6d. per lb.; *Peru*, 7s. 9d. per lb.; spot stocks of *paiba*, B.P., are exhausted.

BELLADONNA.—No leaves are available, but the root in second hands is quoted at around 10s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

BENZON.—Steady, with a small routine business passing. Prices are as follows: Spot, about £12 to £17 per cwt., according to seller. See almondy, in small supply at about £30 per cwt. on spot.

BISMUTH METAL.—High-grade metal continues to be quoted at 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Available spot supplies are firmly held for around 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. and possibly higher.

CALUMBA ROOT.—Spot price of good washed root would be approximately 190s. per cwt.; available supplies are poor.

CAMPHOR.—Small, routine business passing, with no alterations in prices. Approved buyers can obtain Chinese, B.P., at 11s. 6d. per lb., Chinese crude (92 per cent.) at 10s. per lb., and few Japanese slabs at around 11s. 6d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Supplies are not available and there are no quotations.

CARDAMOMS.—Conditions quiet, with a small export trade reported. Prices are: Aleppy greens, spot, about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 1d., c.i.f. Aleppy seed, spot, about 5s. 9d.; shipment, 5s. 3d., c.i.f. Split red, spot, about 4s. 9d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Lease-Lend material is now being distributed. The price to users is 60s. per cwt., ex store.

CHILLIES.—Quiet, with values unaltered at about 160s. per cwt. for all varieties.

CLOVES.—Quiet and steady at 1s. 8d. per lb. Blue for Zanzibar; afloat, nominal. Madagascar, unquoted.

COCOA BUTTER.—The maximum price fixed by Order is 1s. 5½d. per lb., ex factory or warehouse, except for supplies sold under licence.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—The official maximum price remains at 49s. per cwt.

COLCHICUM.—Business is small, and prices are unchanged. Spot, Indian corns, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity; seeds are not available.

DANDELION ROOT.—In small demand at about 140s. per cwt. on spot.

DERRIS ROOT.—Unchanged.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Small supplies of Portuguese leaf may be had on spot at from 120s. to 125s. per cwt. Some Indian is reported to have arrived and is quoted at 140s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Fair re-boiled, nominal on spot at £40 per cwt.

ERGOT.—Quiet, with both spot and shipment prices of Portuguese showing substantial declines; stocks on hand are fair. Spot material is reported to be available at about 5s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, approximately 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGER.—Nominal, pending the fixing of maximum prices by the Ministry of Food. West African, spot, about 185s., if available, and Cochin unwashed, about 182s. 6d., if available. Jamaica No. 3, spot, 230s.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The spot value of any remaining supplies would be in the region of 1s. 10d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—Quiet. Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, restricted, about 165s. per cwt.; unrestricted, approximately 230s. per cwt.; shipment, nominal at 72s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—For particulars of revised price schedules for first-hand and wholesale transactions, see *C. & D.*, May 9, p. 527.

HYDRASTIS.—Lease-Lend material is now being distributed at 22s. 6d. per lb., ex store, with an additional charge for repacking.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet. Matto Grosso on spot is at the considerably lower figure of about 16s. 9d. per lb., but shipment is unchanged at around 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas, spot, about 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.; not quite B.P., around 11s. 9d.; shipment, nominal at 11s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Current prices for EXT. IPECAC. 110., in winchester quarts, are: B.P., 1932, under three, 26s. per lb.; three and under six, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 25s.; twelve and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three, 24s. per lb.; three and under six, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 23s.; twelve and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

JABORANDI.—Slow. Spot, around 67s. 6d. per cwt. for single bales.

JALAP.—Spot supplies of Brazilian (19.3 per cent.) are offered at about 105s. to 110s. per cwt., according to quantity. No Mexican available.

LEPTANDRA ROOT.—Lease-Lend supplies are now available for distribution at the fixed price of 1s. 10d. per lb., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—The price payable by users for Lease-Lend supplies now in course of distribution is 2s. 8d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—In rather more inquiry this week, with some export demand. Chinese, spot, from 72s. 6d. to 74s. per lb.; Japanese, about 1s. per lb. above these prices. Supplies of English synthetic B.P. are still available, though stocks are becoming depleted.

MERCURY.—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order (C. & D., May 10, p. 295). Quantities of 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse, London.

NUTMEGS.—Unchanged. West Indian sound unassorted, spot, 2s. per lb.; wormy and broken, 1s. 10d.; 80's, 2s. 6d.; Eastern browns, 80's, 2s. 9d.

NUX VOMICA.—Demand small but fairly steady. Cochin, washed and garbled, tends dearer on spot at 40s. to 45s. per cwt.; shipment, about 36s. to 37s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Interest is lacking. Any available supplies on spot would fetch about 3s. per lb.

PEPPERS.—The maximum price of unpicked whole black Lampong, as fixed by the Ministry of Food, is 5d. per lb. in bond; white Muntok, in a similar condition, is 8d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Spot, sellers at 2s. 3d. per lb., shipment, July–August, 160s. per cwt., nominal.

QUILLAIA BARK.—The spot price of any remaining supplies in first hands would be about 140s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Demand moderate; prices maintained. Rough-round, spot, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.; slightly wormy, about 7s. 3d. per lb. Shensi, spot, from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Native reddish, spot, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

SEEDS.—Small business passing, with prices of all descriptions unchanged. (See C. & D., July 11, p. 50.)

SENEGAL.—Supplies are poor, and business is restricted. Any remaining small spot stocks would fetch about 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. Some offers are reported from Canada, but licences are not being granted.

SHELLAC.—Quiet and unchanged. Standard TN orange, spot, 200s. per cwt., value; shipment, unquoted. Pure button, unquoted on spot; fine orange, 240s. to 290s. quoted.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Imports under the Lease-Lend arrangement are in course of distribution at an official price to users of 1s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Indian leaves on spot would be worth fully 105s. per cwt.

TIMBO.—Quoted on spot at around 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., but available supplies are not plentiful.

TRAGACANTH.—Steady and in fair demand. Current prices are: No. 1, white, £137; No. white, £123; No. 3, white, £107; No. 4, white, £98; pale leaf, £87; amber leaf, £70; red a brown leaf, £47; red leaf, from £42; woo and hoggy, from £19, ex store.

TURMERIC.—Rather easier. Madras fing sound quality, spot, 70s. nominal; worm 67s. 6d. per cwt.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Some arrivals are note Spot, Indian root, about 110s. to 120s. per cw according to quantity.

WAXES.—No quotations for BEES'. Sp stocks are being withheld pending the formati of an Association. CARNAUBA.—Fatty gre 510s.; chalky grey, 500s.; Primeira, 585s. p cwt.

WILD CHERRY BARK.—Stocks imported und the Lease-Lend arrangement are being di tributed to users at 9d. per lb., ex stor repacking extra.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Supplies may be ha on spot at around 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., dependi on quantity.

WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).—Lease-Ler supplies are now available. Price to user 10s. 6d. per gall., ex store.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE (STAR).—Demand continues, but sup plies are mainly confined to odd lots which become available from time to time. Prices ar as follows: Drums, spot, 52s. per lb. net; tir in cases, 53s., less 2½ per cent.

BAY.—For any small available spot supplie about 11s. to 12s. per lb. would be wanted.

BERGAMOT.—Business in any remaining sma spot supplies would be by negotiation, abou 100s. per lb. being a possible basis.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Steady on spot at about 35s per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Firm at 15s. to 16s. per lb., spot

CAMPHOR (WHITE).—A few odd drums ma be had from second hands at 500s. to 550s. pe cwt., duty paid.

CANANGA.—Spot supplies are difficult to find and are at a price of 70s. to 80s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Any remaining small lots would be from 60s. to 70s. per lb., spot.

CEDARWOOD.—Nominal at 6s. 6d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Spot, about 14s. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—In good demand, but poo supply. Ceylon, spot, about 18s. per lb.; Java from 22s. to 24s. per lb.

CLOVE.—English distillers' prices range betw een 15s. and 16s. 6d. per lb.; supplies are restricted.

EUCALYPTUS.—Supplies are limited and prices firm. Spot, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. oil.

FENNEL.—Sweet, about 30s. per lb.

ERANIUM.—Prices of any available supplies should have to be negotiated (basis about 80s. lb.).

INGERGRASS.—Spot quotations are at approximately 25s. per lb., but stocks are poor.

ROUNDNUT.—Official price of refined deoiled, £44 10s. per ton, naked ex works.

AVENDER.—Steady at 85s. per lb. for 1-quality.

EMON.—Spot price of medium-quality oil, the region of 45s. per lb.

INSEED.—Official quotation for crude was lately increased to £46 10s. per ton, naked works.

ORANGE.—West Indian and Jaffa, spot, about 40s. per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Spot, about 37s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 30s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, nominal at 70s. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Obtainable in small compass on spot at about 30s. to 35s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—In moderate inquiry, with limited supplies of Chinese and Japanese available. Small spot business is being done at about 80s. per lb., but further supplies are unlikely to be available under about 82s. 6d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, about 32s. 6d. per lb. for delivery in one-case lots. Australian, in the region of 28s. 6d.

TRADE MARKS

from "The Trade Marks Journal," June 17)

ERIS"; for surgical instruments and apparatus (10). By Silten, Ltd., 14 Weedington Road, London, N.W.5. 618,610.

RUZAPO"; for fruit syrups (32). By W. W. Brown, 27 Ratcliffe Terrace, Edinburgh. 618,215.

IVYTO"; for tonic and stomachal wines (33). By M. Calthorpe & Co., 29 East Parade, Leeds, I. 618,759.

from "The Trade Marks Journal," June 24)

LOSSITE"; for photographic chemicals. (1) By Lucy Lewis, Chronicle Buildings, 5th floor, 14 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4. 617,241.

YCLOSAN"; for agricultural chemicals and for manures (1). By May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. 617,768 (Associated).

OLCOT"; for lotions and preparations (not medicated) for the care of the skin (3). By Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1. 618,031 (Associated).

ELFOAM"; for soft soap (3). By W. S. Shepherd, Ltd., Cassland Works, Bramshaw Road, London, E.9. 618,442.

PHILLIPS"; for yeast for use in medicine and pharmacy (5). By Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. B 615,689 (Associated).

KEMOFORM"; for all goods (5) excluding medicated clay and similar goods. By Wands, Ltd., 21 Wellington Street, Leicester. 617,603.

EMPOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use and for sanitary goods (5). By Marchon Products, Ltd., Swing Pump Lane, Whitehaven, Cumberland. 617,863.

NEOTEGRAL," "ALARMIT," and "PRIMO-SANA"; for substances for use as antidotes for noxious gases (5). By The Chema Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Team Valley Estate, Gateshead, 11, co. Durham. 618,185-446-448.

EPOMOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5). By Unichem, Ltd., 219 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.17. 618,285.

"SANTIES"; for sanitary towels (5). By H. Franc & Lauder, Ltd., 4 Chepstow Street, Manchester. 618,383 (Associated).

Device incorporating woman's head and figure 8; for medicinal preparations for internal human use (5). By Cefonin Co., Ltd., 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. 618,391 (Associated).

"TAGOLYUM"; for psyllium seeds for medicinal use (5). By G. M. Hobson, 24 Newland Avenue, Hull. 618,628.

"JENNUS"; for infants' and invalids' foods (5). By Jenners Foods, Ltd., 312 Stockport Road, Manchester. 618,758.

"BARIFORM"; for pharmaceutical substances for human and veterinary use, and for sanitary substances (5). By B. Laporte, Ltd., Kingsway, Luton, Beds. 618,807.

"CODASPHEN"; for all goods (5). By Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., 7 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen. 618,809.

"GLYSUB"; for pharmaceutical substances (5). By Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., Northington House, Northington Street, London, W.C.1. 618,875.

"THE CALL"; for safety razor blades (8). By Hannetta, Ltd. (also trading as Cricklewood Razor Blade Co.), Humber Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. 618,783.

Device of two links of a chain over words "Produce of the United Kingdom"; for meat extracts and other food products (29). By Cumming Parsons, Ltd., Top Lilley Street Works, St. Mary Street, Queen's Road, Manchester, 9. 616,744 (Associated).

"TIMEX"; for edible oils and fats (29); "TIMCUP"; for meat extracts and soups (29). By The Times Food Products Co., Ltd., 80-86 Regent Street, London, W.1. 617,974; 618,760 (Associated).

"NUTRIMAXA"; for meat extracts (29). By W. W. Brown, 27 Ratcliffe Terrace, Edinburgh. 618,780.

"HONOMOL"; for semi-liquid food preparations of honey and malt (30). By Copper Kettle Preserves, Chester Walk, Cheltenham Spa. 618,063.

RECENT RESEARCH

Esters of 12-Hydroxystearic Acid.—Methods for the isolation of 12-hydroxystearic acid from commercial hydrogenated castor oil, and for the syntheses of a series of twelve of its esters with normal primary alcohols, are given by Bell and Taub in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" (xxxi.3.75). A number of physical properties have been evaluated and some of their applications to ointments and similar bases are suggested.

Vitamin C in War-time Diets.—In order to ascertain to what extent, if any, a deficiency of vitamin C resulted from war-time diet, Francis and Wormall ("Lancet," May 30, p. 647) carried out saturation tests on medical students during a period of two-and-a-half years. Results were obtained which suggest that the condition of the subjects, so far as vitamin-C saturation was concerned, was not significantly different after nine months of war from what it had been twelve months earlier. In June and July 1941, however—twenty-one months after the outbreak of war—an average deficiency of $1\frac{1}{2}$ large doses of the vitamin per subject (equivalent to 1.5 gm. of the vitamin) was found.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—At a meeting of the science group, Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Read ("Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 1942, 1. 193) discussed the precipitation (probably of ferric hypophosphite) from compound syrup of hypophosphites by dilute mineral acids. The following formula for the syrup was put forward as being calculated to prevent precipitation in the syrup not only by mineral acids but also by syrup. ferri phosph. co. and syrup. ferri phosph. cum quinin. et strychnin.:—

Ferri sulph.	40 gr.
Calc. hypophosph.	45 gr.
Mangan. hypophosph.	20 gr.
Pot. hypophosph.	40 gr.
Sod. hypophosph.	55 gr.
Quin. hydrochlor.	10 gr.
Ac. citric.	10 gr.
Ac. hypophosph. dil.	20 ℥
Liq. strychn. hyd.	275 ℥
Aq. dest.	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin.	2 fl. oz.
Chloroform.	20 ℥
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	40 ℥
Syrup.	ad 20 fl. oz.

Dissolve the calc. hypophosph. in 400 min. water, and the ferri sulph. in 120 min. water. Mix the two solutions, stir well, and set aside for thirty minutes. Filter into the acid. hypophosph. dil. and acid. citric., washing the precipi-

tate with the rest of the water. Dissolve the rest of the salts in the filtrate, then add the liq. strychn., glycerin, chloroform dissolved in the alcohol, and syrup to volume.

B.P. Sterilisation Processes.—A paper on "Sterilisation Processes of the Fourth Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia 1932," was presented by Mr. H. Berry at recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. He pointed out that shops have now two permitted methods open to them for sterilising solutions: autoclaving and heating with a bactericide at 98°–100° C. though the second method is not permitted as an alternative to the first. Two bactericides, chlorocresol (0.2 per cent.) and phenyl-mercuric nitrate (0.002 per cent.), are permitted, according to choice. Though prejudice exists against mercury salts, no fault has yet been found with phenyl-mercuric nitrate. The pH of the medium does not affect its stability or power; in the presence of chlorides, bromides and iodides its bactericidal value is, in fact, actually increased. Chlorocresol is, in 0.2 per cent. solution, near saturation, and in one instance (an injection solution containing strychnine hydrochloride and atropine sulphate) it was brought out of solution by the medicaments. Substitution of phenyl-mercuric nitrate for chlorocresol was in that instance successful. The Addendum does not cater for the sterile dry-powder method of preparing injection solutions whereby the medicament is dissolved in spinal fluid and reinjected, but emphasises the necessity of ensuring complete sterility in such injections by the requirement that they must be dispensed in single-dose containers (ampoules). Injections in multiple-dose containers still require protection against infection by the hypodermic needle; the following is a list of bacteriostatic agents in concentrations (per cent. w/v) which prevent all bacterial and fungal growth: Phenol, 0.5; chlorbutol, 0.5; cresol, 0.3; chlorocresol, 0.1; phenylmercuric nitrate, 0.001; thymol, 0.1.

National Waste Paper Contest.—The second national waste paper salvage competition, with prize-money of £10,000, closes on July 31. The previous contest produced over 100,000 tons of waste in January. A feature of the present contest has been the collection of unwanted books. All the prize-money will go to hospitals and charities in the winning districts.

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PHARMACEUTICAL—TECHNICAL—PHOTOGRAPHIC

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ESSENTIAL OILS

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WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY

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THE IDEAL FRUIT LAXATIVE

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THE QUALITY OF ALL MBL PRODUCTS IS ABSOLUTELY IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF PRE-WAR PREPARATION. The use of our heavy purchases immediately before war broke out. Our stocks are still considerable and the high MBL standard will be fully maintained. THERE IS NO SHORTAGE OF ANY OF OUR PREPARATIONS

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		Retail Price	Per unit			Per dozen		
		(Inclusive of Tax)	Net	+	Purchase Tax	Net	+	Purchase Tax
ANTIPEOL								
MENTHOL								
	4 oz. tube	6/8½	4/2½	+	8½	50/5	+	8/5
	40 gr. „	3/4½	2/1½	+	4½	25/3	+	4/3
	20 gr. „	1/10½	1/2	+	2½	14/-	+	2/4
QUID	40 c.c. bottle	3/4½	2/1½	+	4½	25/3	+	4/3
OPHTHALMO-ANTIPEOL								
	gr. Nozzled tube	3/4½	2/1½	+	4½	25/3	+	4/3
RHINO-ANTIPEOL								
	gr. Nozzled tube	2/9½	1/9	+	3½	21/-	+	3/6
INTEROFAGOS (ORAL AND INJECTABLE)								
	Box of 50 ampoules	19/-	13/3½		None	159/7		None
	„ 10 „	4/3	3/-		None	35/8		None
	„ 5 „	2/6	1/9		None	21/-		None
ETENSYL								
	Box of 500 tablets	39/-	24/-	+	4/-	288/-	+	48/-
	Box of 50 „	4/5½	2/8½	+	5½	32/4	+	5/5
T. JAMES' BALM								
	Box of approx. 2½ ozs.	2/10	1/11	+	4	22/6	+	3/9
	„ „ 1 oz.	1/5	11	+	2	11/3	+	1/11
	Box	1/2	9	+	2	9/-	+	1/6

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EXTRACT OF HERB

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1 M.O.F. is produced by the proprietors of Scott's Porage Oats, in their Mill at Colinton, Midlothian.

2 M.O.F. is strongly recommended for expectant and nursing mothers, babies and invalids.

3 The certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene has been awarded in respect of M.O.F.

4 There is no shortage of M.O.F. and regular supplies are available.

5 Please don't order more than your reasonable needs, so that regularity may be maintained.

6 DURING THIS MONTH WE ARE LAUNCHING A STRONG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN, WHICH WILL APPEAR REGULARLY IN A SELECTED LIST OF WOMEN'S MAGAZINES, HAVING A TOTAL CIRCULATION PER ISSUE OF 2,804,517 COPIES.

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The Wonderful Medical Restorative which brings immediate benefit in all cases

NERVE STRAIN. DEPRESSION.
TIRED AND LISTLESS APPEARANCE
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION

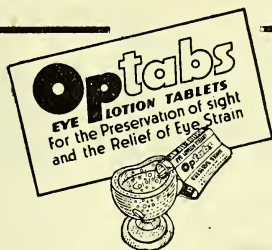
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 Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., 17 Smith's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, 6.
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 Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd., 44-48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.
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- 1 A supplementary Order to the Sugar Confectionery and Chocolate and Chocolate Confectionery (Special Reserve Stocks) Order, 1942, has been made by the Ministry of Food, which allows deliveries of goods falling within the Order to be made over an extended period where this has been the previous custom. As our distribution has been on a six-monthly quota basis, this will still be continued, but up to and including July 27, 25 per cent. of all such deliveries will be specially marked to be reserved for rationed supplies.
- 2 It has further been decided that where it is not practicable to label exactly 25 per cent. of any specific order it will be a sufficient compliance with the Order if as nearly as practicable 25 per cent. are labelled for reservation.
- 3 Our Chemist customers are particularly requested not to enter into correspondence with us on this matter, owing to our inability to cope with increased correspondence due to calling up of Office staff. We on our part assure them that every endeavour will be made to furnish the trade with full details of the matter, as and when information is available.

A. L. SIMPKIN & CO., LTD.
Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Sheffield, 6

Perox-Chlor Special Announceme

There are good supplies of Perox-Chlor in 1 gallon jars, and chemists can resell this so long as they set it against their "Toilet Preparations" Quota of £41 13s. 4d. per month.

1 gallon jars £3 each plus £1 Purchase Tax, or five 1 gall. jar lots £19 nett including Purchase Tax, all carriage paid.

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The Best and Safest Infants' Medicine of
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Does not contain any Scheduled Poison

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owing to the difficulty in arranging travellers' regular calls, journey accounts are discontinued. Accounts are payable 30 days nett.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO. LTD., Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex

There will always be an insistent demand for **SHERLEY'S** **DOG PREPARATIONS**

Despite the abnormal conditions prevailing, there will always be an insistent demand for Sherley's Dog Preparations as they are recognised by Owners everywhere as the True Standard of Excellence. It would therefore be wise to stock your shelves to capacity so as not to run the risk of disappointing regular customers. We, on our part, will continue to support retailers to the utmost, and maintain the fullest supplies possible.

PURCHASE TAX. The following ruling from H.M. Customs & Excise has effect from June 4th, 1942:—

SHERLEY'S COATACINE—TAX 66½%
SHERLEY'S DRY CLEANER BLOCK AND POWDER
—TAX 33½%

NEW RETAIL PRICES

COATACINE 2/3d.
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FREE DISPLAY MATERIAL. Bold, attractive Display Cards for counter and window are supplied to all Sherley stockists, free and post free.

KLENZO SUPER DRY CLEANER

"CLEANS ON THE SPOT"

Dresses, Suits, Hats, Materials, Upholstery, etc. Sold by leading stores and chemists in 1/- and 2/- bottles.

Bulk price, 25/- gallon cans

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Orders for P.R.I. Gland Tonic Treatment can now be accepted for immediate delivery either through your usual wholesaler, or direct. 3/9 retail, 2/6 wholesale, both prices inclusive of Purchase Tax.

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CALLING ALL WHOLESALERS

Our salesmen are selling KORAY today, at this moment, and all orders from retailers are passed through wholesalers who are on our Register of Customers.

Our team of salesmen whom we have trained, and who have proved KORAY to be a seller, is available to sell KORAY for you. If you have stocks, they are automatically on your staff.

ARE YOU ON OUR LIST?

KORAY has proved itself to be a winner in its field. The public appreciate that it contains 50 per cent. more pain-killing ingredient than any contemporary product. The retailer appreciates the ease with which this product is handled and sold.

Packed in easily handled units, for wholesalers it represents an easy, simple way to build turnover in a product which meets a ready demand.

We invite retailers to obtain supplies from wholesalers, and we invite wholesalers to obtain supplies from us, today.

Every day your stocks are low, you are missing sales. Please write to us now; we are anxious to be of service to you.

N.B. Our Salesmen Sell for YOU

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

PRICE OF KORAY TO YOU

KORAY UNITS	9/- per unit
(3 cards of 16 cartons, or 1 box of 4 dozen)	
KORAY 10's	4/6 per dozen
KORAY 28's	11/3 per dozen
KORAY 64's	22/6 per dozen

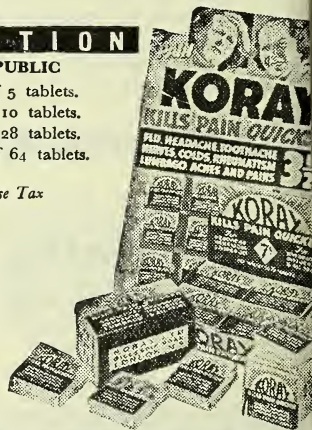
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1/5 per carton of 28 tablets.
2/10 per carton of 64 tablets.

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THE QUICKEST ACTING
PAIN KILLER
IN TABLET FORM



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